The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3041. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

The Particulars of the Battle of Booneville, Mo.

Brilliant Ruse de Guerre of General Lyon.

UTTER ROUT OF THE REBEL FORCES

IGNOMINIOUS FLIGHT OF GOV. JACKSON.

IMPORTANT FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

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The Result of the Reconnoissance from Fortress Monroe,

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 19.

Lieut. WOOLLEY, of the Twenty-fifth New-York, died at the encampment of that regiment this afternoon at 4 o'clock. He was a Supervisor of Albany City. His body will be sent home for interment.

The reported return of a regiment of the rebels to Harper's Ferry on Monday was true. They came back for some mechanics proficient in rifle making. Having impressed as many of these mechanics as they could find, the regiment retreated with them under a guard.

SUPPLIES FOR THE REBELS.

It is ascertained that the rebels have lines of communication across the Potomac from Budd's Ferry down. Small boats are used in the night, which are concealed in the bushes by day, and thus avoid the observation of our cruisers. Only letters and newspapers are conveyed thus, the supplies of provisions going in through Kentucky and Tennessee, instead of *viâ* Baltimore and Fredrick, as heretofore.

A broker in Baltimore lately took $10,000 in Virginia money to Richmond, and obtained a draft on New York for the amount at seven and one-half per cent. Why was this done? Can your brokers explain?

The Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment have crossed the river with wagons, &c., to take position on the Virginia side toward Vienna.

JOHN H. SMITH, who refused to take the oath at the Treasury Department, was yesterday removed.

Col. STONE'S command is still occupied in guarding the Maryland bank of the Potomac, the ferries opposite Leesburgh, and ten miles further up the river.

THE REBELS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

From Romney Col. WALLACE reports that the rebels retreated summarily to Winchester, and that he secured and brought their tents to Cumberland Camp. The rout of the Disunionists at Romney was total. Several funerals took place in the town next day. One of the rebel Captains was killed, and one Major was taken prisoner, and a member of the Virginia Legislature.

At Alexandria, business is entirely at a standstill, and the town, ordinarily sufficiently dull, is now positively stupid in its appearance. The police arrangements have been transferred to a detachment from the Massachusetts Fifth, and general good order prevails among the inhabitants, most of whom are sulky and uncommunicative, However, there is one shop there, a saddlery and leather establishment, the only one in the town where such articles can be had at all, the proprietor of which has repeatedly refused to furnish a belt or strap, or to do any repairs for the Federal troops.

The rebel forces are to-day reported to have left Fairfax.

The First and Second Ohio Regiments have fallen back to a point along the railroad near Ball's Cross-roads. Two of the Connecticut regiments are stationed further up on the road towards Fairfax, and pickets are thrown out on both sides. Our troops now line the way from Alexandria and for several miles southwest.

The Twenty-first Regiment, from Elmira, N. Y., came in this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

ANOTHER BRIGADIER-GENERAL.

Senator LANE, of Kansas, has been appointed Brigadier-General in the regular army. He leaves for Kansas at once to organize his brigade, two regiments of which will remain in Kansas—three others to be stationed in Northwestern Missouri, to look after the Secessionists in that region.

A MERITED PROMOTION.

Capt. CHARLES G. HALPINE, of the *Leader*, has been promoted to the rank of Assistant Adjutant-General of Col. HUNTER'S Brigade.

ADVANCE OF THE FEDERAL LINES.

Gen. MCDOWELL'S line has advanced about four miles towards Fairfax, occupying strong positions. At latest accounts, the eleven hundred troops who made the assault at Vienna had fallen back upon Centreville. It is stated that no rebel troops are to be seen in or around Fairfax Court-house. They have all fallen back to join BEAUREGARD'S forces, evidently at Manassas junction.

THE HARPERS FERRY REBELS.

The rumors that Gen. JOHNSTON'S forces, which retreated from Harper's Ferry, had turned with a view to attack a wing of our army, are false. He is reported at Martinsburgh, *en route* to Winchester, with his entire force, still retreating. His retrograde movement, if it were originally intended as strategic, has proved a failure. LEO.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 19.

Some time ago application was made to the Secretary of War to obtain the admission, duty free, of some drillings imported for the use of the Cadets of the United States Military Academy, and was refused by him, on the ground that the policy of the Government should at all times be to prefer domestic manufactures in all instances of purchases for the public service, and to resort to foreign markets for such articles only as cannot be obtained in this country. By the following, it will be seen that the Secretary of War has pursued a similar course in reference to a recommendation of the Engineer Department for the admission free of duty of 250 tons of gas-coking coal and 23 tons of cannel coal, imported for the use of the Military Academy. The Secretary of War cannot countenance this importation of coal by approving of this recommendation. A better article of coal, of all kinds, can be secured in this country than can be brought from Europe, and it is deemed due the great industrial interests of the country that the Government should foster and encourage its own resources instead of those of foreign countries.

Among other rumors which have found their way into the Press is that the Ohioans took the enemy's masked battery at Vienna.

Equally untrue is the report that the Federal troops have taken quiet possession of Fairfax Court-house.

There is official authority for both these denials.

The two Pennsylvania regiments which arrived yesterday were, this morning, reviewed by the President and Secretary of War.

The Rhode Island regiment have returned to their camp near Washington.

The *Star* says: "There is reason to believe that the lines of the disunion troops extend from the neighborhood of Occoquan, as far as Centreville, and that they are intrenching with heavy guns in the neighborhood of Fairfax Station, 3½ miles from Fairfax Court house and 14 miles from Alexandria. It is supposed they may purpose an extension of their forces up along the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, now rebuilding, with the view of attacking the Zouaves who are guarding the repaired bridges this side. All the indications go to show that the disunion troops are being pushed forward from Manassas Junction, by daily installments, to points nearer the Federal lines."

Speaker ALLEN and Hon. ALBERT G. PORTER have succeeded in procuring a requisition for four additional three-years' regiments from Indiana, to be raised in the southern part of that State. It is said that companies almost enough to complete them are already raised. Thus Indiana will have 25 regiments. This will entitle them to a Major-General, in which case Brig.-Gen. MORRIS, now serving so gallantly with the three-months' volunteers, will probably be appointed to that position.

The War Department has also accepted, or authorized to be raised, four additional regiments from Wisconsin, and the same number from Iowa, one of those from the latter State to be cavalry; all the others infantry.

The two companies of the New-York Seventy-first Regiment, who went to Port Tobacco, Md., several days ago, have returned to Washington. Although they were unsuccessful in their search for concealed arms, &c., they obtained much valuable information for the Government.

The opinion is that the military company who had been drilling weekly in that neighborhood, have gone to the relief of the Secessionists at Aquia Creek. It seems that Port Tobacco has been a head-quarters for such recruits.

The *Mount Vernon* received orders to-day to get immediately under weigh for some point down the river, and amply manned and munitioned, departed.

It is evident that the Secessionists intend to interfere with the navigation of the Potomac by erecting batteries on its banks.

The announcement is officially made to-day that the President, in consequence of the pressure of public business, is obliged to decline receiving any visitors from this time until the opening of the session of Congress.

JOHN BRADSHAW, of Indianapolis, has been appointed a Brigade Quartermaster.

The Douglas Monument Committee met to-day, Hon. JOHN B. HASKIN in the Chair.

Present, JOHN F. ENNIS, J. J. MCELHONE, GEO. W. MCLEAN, THOS. C. FIELDS, and ANDREW M SADLADE.

They reported that Col. JOHN W. FORNEY would deliver an eulogy, and Prof. HENRY, of the Smithsonian Institution had kindly proffered the use of the lecture-room of the Institution, of which Judge DOUGLAS was one of the Regents, for the delivery of the eulogy on the 3d of July. Prof. HENRY was selected to preside. The Committee had under consideration the use to which the Douglass fund should be appropriated, but owing to a large number of communications upon that subject being laid before them, it came to no final conclusion.

The following resolutions, proposed by THOMAS C. FIELDS, of New-York, were adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That an address to the citizens of the United States be prepared and published, setting forth the objects of this Committee.

2. *Resolved*, That the President appoint an Auxiliary Committee for each State, to consist of not more than eleven, nor less than three members; such Committees to report to this Committee.

3. *Resolved*, It is recommended that the friends of the late Senator DOUGLAS, without distinction of party, assemble in their respective towns, cities and villages, on the evening of the 3d of July next, for the purpose of forming Relief and Monument Associations for their several localities, when donations and subscriptions will be received and forwarded to the Treasurer hereafter to be appointed.

The friendly aid of the ladies of the United States is requested. The Auxiliary Committees will be announced Friday evening next, to which time the Committee adjourned.

Two hundred recruits for the First German Rifle Regiment of New-York arrived to-day, thus filling the regiment, which will be supplied with new Enfield rifles, recently imported.

The Twenty-first Regiment (Buffalo, N. Y.) arrived this afternoon.

The Twenty-fourth and Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania and the First Massachusetts Regiments, which reached here yesterday, went into camp this afternoon, the last to guard the approaches to Chain Bridge, above Georgetown.

The Federal forces in Virginia, under Gen. MCDOWELL, have advanced their position four miles to-day in the direction of Fairfax Court-house. The pickets on each side are almost within hailing distance.

THE VIRGINIA SIDE OF THE POTOMAC.

MOVEMENTS OF THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT—THE RAILROAD TO VIENNA—BOGUS UNIONISTS—GRAND PARADE ON THE RACE COURSE—IMPORTANT ARRESTS—THE UNFORTUNATE AFFAIR AT VIENNA, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP LINCOLN, ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, VIRGINIA, Tuesday, June 18, 1861.

Last Sunday, while on dress parade, the Sixty-ninth New-York Regiment was stampeded to some purpose. Orders came about 3 o'clock P. M. for the whole regiment to prepare for instant action, and take up its line of march to this point, where the railroad track is crossed by the turnpike road to Fairfax Court-house. Forty rounds of ammunition per man and two days' rations were to accompany us, the orders being to support the Connecticut regiment under Gen. TYLER, which had been fired upon while going up the railroad towards Vienna.

Five minutes after receiving the telegraphic message from Gen. MCDOWELL, Col. HUNTER and Staff were in motion towards the scene of supposed danger,—the famous Company B, Second U. S. Cavalry, under Lieut. TOMPKINS, clattering hard behind us,—each soldier with his carbine in his right hand, to shoot down any skirmishers who might try to pick us off from the thick woods on either hand; and each officer with his revolvers lying loose in the holsters before him.

But all was quiet on our arrival, except a stray shot to the left just as we neared the railroad track; and from inquiries made in the neighborhood, it soon became clear that the Connecticut regiment, which we had been sent forward to support, had already returned safely along the line and over the newly-reconstructed bridges, (supposed to have been reburned,) about half an hour before our arrival.

As an illustration of how little the people of this region can be believed, I may mention that, while making a brief excursion in company with Lieut. SAMUEL W. STOCKTON, of the First Cavalry, we called at the house of a man named FERRE, about half or three-quarters of a mile up the Fairfax Road, in advance of where our cavalry were stationed. He received us with great cordiality, inviting us to enter, offering the hospitalities of his house, and sending out his children to play with us. He talked "Union" somewhat too strong for both our stomachs, assuring us that "all the men round there were unconditional Unionists," and so forth—the fact being well known that his wife, who had retired at our approach up the lawn, is one of the bitterest Secessionists in the country. On leaving, we mutually remarked that he "Talked twice two sweet to be honest," and to-day he is a prisoner in the guard-house of Fort Corcoran, on incontestible evidence proving him to be a First Lieutenant in the secession cavalry. Let me add that Lieut. S. W. STOCKTON is nephew and newly-appointed Aid to Col. HUNTER, commanding this brigade, the Aid previously appointed having been promoted to be Assistant Adjutant General of the brigade, with the rank of Captain.

Finding all quiet at the railroad crossing, and sending details of ten men each to see that the track was clear up and down the line, and the bridges in good order, Col. HUNTER awaited the arrival of the Sixty-ninth, nor had he long to wait. In less than half an hour after our arrival, we heard sweeping over the hills behind us, a mighty chorus of about 1,300 voices chanting the "Star-Spangled Banner," and this, although the men had been advancing nearly four miles, with full accoutrements, blankets, and forty rounds of ammunition per man. It was a sublime spectacle as the heads of the column debouched through the deep-cut road leading over the brow of the hill; and never shall I forget the excited faces and flashing eyes of the men as Col. HUNTER rode up to halt them where they were, and advance two companies down the road to support the cavalry if necessary. Nine cheers and a "tiger" were given for the Colonel as he rode up, the unearthly clamor startling our horses and packing them down the hill almost on their haunches. But such blank faces as came, when the Colonel announced to Col. CORCORAN that all was quiet and no present chance of any engagement! It was really a curious and amazing spectacle,—the men dropping their jaws, their faces losing the flush, their eyes resuming a natural expression, and the fatigue, which they had not previously felt, instantly beginning to tell on them. But there was no help for it; and so, leaving the Engineer Company under Capt. QUINLAN and the "Faugh a Ballaghs," under Capt. PATRICK KELLY, to support the dragoons, the balance of the regiment and Col. HUNTER returned to Fort Corcoran for the night,—Lieut. STOCKTON remaining as a volunteer with Lieut. TOMPKINS and the cavalry.

Yesterday a grand parade was ordered at the Race Course near the Long Bridge, the Thirteenth and Sixty-ninth New-York form this Brigade, and the Connecticut and New-Jersey Regiments forming in review before Secretary of War CAMERON and Gen. RUNYON, of New-Jersey. On the ground I noticed THURLOW WEED and Senator ABEL, of New-York, several members of the Cabinet, and many of the foreign Ministers,—Lord LYONS not included, perhaps because he knows himself to occupy a suspected and doubtful position. There were about six thousand men under arms; and Gen. MCDOWELL used the significant phrase when the review was over: "Thank Heaven! this ends the show part of our duties. We must buckle down to business now." Fort Corcoran is to be much more heavily armed than was at first supposed, our battery consisting of sixteen sixty-four-pounder Columbiads and four twenty-four-pounder howitzers. Four of the latter are in place and seven of the former—the old hills round this neighborhood shaking yesterday when the first sixty-four-pounder gave out its deep voice for the Union.

But while the parade was in progress some important steps were made at the railroad crossing. The Engineers arrested one prisoner, and fired at an armed man, who escaped by plunging into the woods; while the other company arrested a Captain and four troopers of the secession army, Lieut. FERRE amongst the number; also obtaining the full muster-roll of the troop, and seizing a whole pile of valuable secession papers. The prisoners are now in Fort Corcoran, and the papers in the War Department—Lieut. TOMPKINS and his men having the muster-roll, and scouring the country now, while I write, to seize every man whose name appears thereon.

All during the day, however, rumors had been afloat that the Ohio troops, under Col. MCCOOKE, had been heavily attacked while proceeding to Vienna; and about 12 o'clock last night orders came from Gen. MCDOWELL to send four companies of the Sixty-ninth, supported by "Company B," Second Dragoons, to extricate the Ohio men out of their difficulty. Just as these companies were forming outside the fort, on the Fairfax road—Col CORCORAN in command, and carrying with him one of the 24-pound howitzers—three cavalry men dashed up with news that the "Cleveland Greys," a company of the Ohio Regiment, had been torn to pieces by a discharge of grape-shot, while passing in the railroad car, and that 1,500 rebel soldiers were between MCCOOKE and a return to the main body of our Division. On this, Col. CORCORAN added another company to his command, and started at once for the scene of action—where everything was profoundly quiet in our immediate neighborhood, but where the wounded men, being carried back, showed us that this, at least, was not a false alarm.

At daybreak this morning, Gen. MCDOWELL sent orders to have the balance of the Sixty-ninth advance to support their Colonel,—though all is quiet on the railroad at last advices,—Fort Corcoran meanwhile being garrisoned by one company of the Sixty-ninth, one company of artillery (regular service) and two companies of the Thirteenth New-York. Col. HUNTER has also received orders to hold himself in readiness to advance with the Thirteenth at any moment, —the Twenty-eighth New-York, forming the third regiment of this Brigade, seeming to be considered more an ornament than for use and taking no part in any of the demonstrations. We expect hot work and plenty of it before night-fall; but again the cowards who fired on a railroad train with grapeshot and then fled may keep at a safe distance. Father MOONEY, who has just come in, tells me that the wounded of the Ohio men this morning presented a fearful spectacle, while the amputations and other operations necessary were being performed. No men of the Sixty-ninth are yet reported hurt, but I will try and send you a postscript from their camp this afternoon, the chances seeming to be, in the judgment of those who should know, that the rebels will now fall back on Fairfax Court-house, and make a stand there in force. If so, they can hardly hold the place long, as our men are eager for the attack, in strong force, and the place was not fortified with any strength at last reports. It is hard to collect one's thoughts in such a whirl of business and excitement —this letter having been twice interrupted since its commencement to examine prisoners in two cases and administer the oath of allegiance, with due caution as to the "instant halter" penalty in case of any violation.

But is it not something like madness to send troops by railroad through an enemy's country? If the rebels want to stop them in force, it can be done by felling a single tree, or rolling a stone across the track; while with the men packed in open cars, and unable to defend themselves, they can be fired at securely from the woods on either hand, and the shooters make their escape easily before the train can be stopped, and a company of skirmishers put in motion. The better opinion seems to be that we are in for a guerilla warfare, in which case all the regiments forming the main body of the army should march on foot, with flank companies thrown out to skirmish in advance, and to right and left. Col. MCCOOKE, of the Ohio Regiment is said to be a brave but impulsive officer, who acted wholly on his own discretion in going on so far as Vienna, his orders having simply been to guard the railroad bridges within two or three miles of that city. I have heard this moment, from Lieut.-Col. NUGENT, who has just returned, that all is quiet around the Sixty-ninth, and that the battery which fired into the Ohio Regiment, yesterday, has been withdrawn and cannot anywhere be found by our troops, who are scouring the whole neighborhood. Col. NUGENT says that there were two charges of grape fired into the Ohio men while on the cars, killing four and wounding seven; and that another discharge took place while the Ohioans were picking up their wounded. MCCOOKE had with him when fired upon, only two hundred and fifty of his men, the rest being scattered along the line at the various bridges. There are now four thousand three hundred of the Union soldiers on the road, with Company B, Second Cavalry, and we all expect orders to march forward this afternoon towards Vienna, whither the fifteen hundred rebels are said to have retreated. The force consists of the First and Second Ohio, First Connecticut and Sixty-ninth New-York. Col. HUNTER, with the Thirteenth, starts in half an hour to join the advance. Last accounts report the enemy fortifying Vienna, and making full preparations to give us a warm reception. My correspondence after this may become irregular, if our mail facilities are not kept up; but I will write whenever possible. H.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

THE SLAUGHTER OF REBELS AT BOONEVILLE.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, June 18.

The *Democrat* has just received the following dispatch from Jefferson City. Mr. GORDON, of St. Louis, and other gentlemen from above give the following account of the battle of Booneville:

Gen. LYON landed four miles below Booneville, and opened a heavy cannonade against the rebels, who retreated and dispersed into the adjacent wood, whence, hidden by brushes and trees, they opened a brisk fire on our troops. Gen. LYON then ordered a hasty retreat to the boats, and the rebels, encouraged by this movement, rallied and followed the troops into a wheat field. Gen. LYON halted, faced his troops about, and bringing the whole force of his artillery to bear, opened a murderous fire on the rebels, *three hundred* of whom were killed, and the balance fled in all directions, leaving their arms on the field. Gen. LYON then moved forward and took possession of Booneville.

Gen. PRICE was taken with violent diarrhœa at the beginning of the battle, and was taken on a steamer and carried to his home in Charaton.

Gov. JACKSON viewed the battle from a distant hill, and fled for parts unknown after the defeat of his forces.

There is great rejoicing among the Union men here, and the Stars and Stripes are hoisted on the Capitol, guns are fired and the Star-Spangled banner was played by regimental bands.

Scouting parties will be sent out in all directions to-morrow, to cut off the retreat of the rebels.

The steamer *J. C. Swan* has arrived with two cannon, ammunition and artillery men, which have been planted at Col. BOERNSTEIN'S head-quarters.

JOHN FITZPATRICK, one of the most violent Secessionists of the State, took the oath of allegiance to the United States Government in the presence of all the officers here to day.

REPORTS FROM JEFFERSON CITY.

JEFFERSON CITY, Wednesday, June 19.

People living near Syracuse have arrived to-day, saying that 600 State troops retreating from Booneville, with 6 cannon, reached Syracuse yesterday. They said they were going to draft men from the neighborhood and would take at least every one who could furnish a horse. Various reports as to the number of killed were in vogue. The probabilities are that about 150 were killed. There is no possible doubt that a battle was fought, and the State forces completely routed, but the telegraph being out of order between here and Booneville, we cannot get entirely authentic accounts of the affair.

BRIG.-GEN. LYON.

Brig.-Gen. NATHANIEL LYON, whose brilliant exploit at Booneville is now the theme of every tongue, is a native of Connecticut, having been born near the birthplace of Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy. He graduated with honors at the West Point Academy, and entered the regular army as a Second-Lieutenant in the Second Infantry, his first commission bearing date on the 1st July, 1841. He was promoted to a Brevet First-Lieutenancy shortly afterward, subsequently to a Captaincy. He has occupied the latter rank practically since the 11th of June, 1851, and was booked for advancement to a higher position at the first opportunity, he being entitled to that title by brevet, before his recent appointments to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy and a Brigadier Generalship.

AFFAIRS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

OPERATIONS OF THE REBEL FORCES.

GRAFTON, Wednesday, June 19.

Information thought to be reliable says that 1,500 Confederate troops are in the neighborhood of Beverly and Phillippa, and that an attack will be made on the latter place; there is no doubt but the rebels in Western Virginia have been largely reinforced, and son a grand movement is contemplated.

The Federal troops will be equal to the emergency. Large reinforcements will probably reach here in a few days.

A force sufficient to guard the Cheat River Bridge has been sent forward from here.

The rebel forces from Romney burned the railroad bridge over New-Creek, twenty miles west of Cumberland, early this morning, and marched on to Piedmont, which place they now hold.

The telegraph wires east of Piedmont were cut by them.

Their number is variously estimated at from 2,000 to 4,000.

Notice was given of their approach to the town, and the citizens were preparing to leave when our informant left.

All the engines belonging to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, were fired up and sent West, to Grafton, and the greatest excitement prevailed.

A company of citizen-soldiers, who were guarding the bridge, are reported to have retreated on the approach of the rebels.

The Piedmont telegraph operator closed the office and fled, and we have no means of ascertaining what damage is being done. Communication by railroad, between Cumberland and this place, is now cut off.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE WHEELING CONVENTION.

WHEELING, Va., Wednesday, June 19.

The time of the Convention was occupied to-day with a debate on the ordinance for reorganizing the State Government.

Mr. WEST, of Wetzel, offered an amendment, that no one who voted for secession be allowed to hold office in the State during the war.

This was supported by Mr. WEST and his colleague, Mr. MARTIN, who, among other statements, said that the Secessionists in his County were in the habit of taking the oath of allegiance and afterwards repudiating it. There was no confidence in the oath of men, who had to learn to disregard an oath to be good Secessionists.

The amendment was lost—Ayes, 10; Nays, 66.

The ordinance was finally passed—73 to 3.

The ordinance provides for the entire reorganization of the State Government; every officer to be obliged to swear allegiance anew to the United States, and repudiate the Richmond Convention.

The Convention will now proceed to choose a Governor and Council. A new State seal and other emblems of authority had been ordered.

WHEELING, Va., Wednesday, June 19—P. M.

FRANK PIERPONT, of Marion County, was unanimously nominated for Governor by the Convention in caucus to day.

WHEREABOUTS OF COL. STONE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 19.

Accounts of an entirely reliable character this morning, received from Poolsville, dated 9 o'clock last night, say that Col. STONE is still there, and not at Leesburgh, as has heretofore been frequently reported.

Yesterday afternoon, the enemy attempted to make a crossing at Goose Creek, having arrived opposite Edwards' Ferry in force, estimated by officers in command of the guard there at from eight to nine hundred men. They made use of a ferry-boat which they had withdrawn from the Potomac River. Col. STONE had given orders, as he himself communicates, that if any attempt was made to move the boat a fire should be opened on it.

In compliance with these orders, Lieutenant HASBRUCK fired from his 12-pounder field howitzer a spherical case shot, which burst directly in range, and covered the boat with a shower of bullets and fragments. The effect was excellent. The horse of a mounted officer leaped overboard, and the boat was rapidly drawn back to shore. The enemy then formed in line along the crest of the bank, and commenced firing, but a few well-directed spherical case shots dispersed them, and sent them flying towards Leesburgh.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE.

RECONNOISSANCES TOWARDS GREAT BETHEL.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, June 18, *viâ* BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 19.

During the last two nights important reconnoissances have been made from Fortress Monroe and Newport's News, in the direction of Great Bethel. Last night a strong detachment was at New-Market bridge. The region about the mouth of Back River has also been examined by scouts.

Lieut. BUTLER and Mr. WINTHROP yesterday visited Great Bethel with a flag of truce, for the body of the lamented Major WINTHROP. The mission was entirely successful. The party were kept waiting at a distance from the fortification until the body could be procured. They were most courteously treated by the Confederate Officers, and Gen. MAGRUDER sent his compliments to Gen. BUTLER.

No information was obtained relative to the force at Great Bethel.

According to the latest accounts there were five Regiments at Yorktown.

Major WINTHROP'S body is now being conveyed to the Baltimore boat, and will be taken to Boston.

S. G. GILLISS, of Col. MCCHESNEY'S Regiment, was buried to-day. He was accidentally shot while on guard by the sentinel nearest to him.

Col. MCCHESNEY has resigned his command on account of illness, and returned to New-York.

Gen. BUTLER is on the Rip Raps to-day, experimenting with a rifled gun.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, June 18.

The expedition yesterday to enable Capt. SMITH, of the Topographical Engineers, to make a reconnoissance, returned late in the evening, having traveled twenty-five miles. It went to Newmarket Bridge and to Newport's News, then five miles up James River, passed over to the east branch of Buck River, and returned by Newmarket Bridge.

Beside a critical survey of this district, much valuable information was obtained concerning the position, strength and purposes of the enemy, who, in considerable force, occupy the district between Hampton and Buck River, with the evident intention of drawing nearer to Old Point. They are making a survey of the routes and bridges, and it is the opinion of Capt SMITH that their plan is to throw forward bodies of men so as to occupy the district between Hampton and Yorktown.

To-day Capt. SMITH is engaged in reconnoitering between Newmarket Bridge and the east branch of Buck River, with reference to works to check these purposes.

Other reconnoissances will follow, and a complete survey will be obtained of what has become a district of much strategic importance, lying between Hampton and Yorktown.

Nothing is known of the reported concentration of troops above Newport's News. The rumor is doubted. The steamers seen on James River are probably carrying guns to be transported to Yorktown.

Yesterday Lieut. GEORGE H. BUTLER with others proceeded to Big Bethel to bring away the remains of Major WINTHROP. At Little Bethel a picket took their message to Col. MAGRUDER, who sent Capt. KILSEN, of Louisiana, to receive them. Two hours after Col. MAGRUDER came, and they were handsomely received. With Col. MAGRUDER were Col. DE RUSEY, brother of the Chief of the Engineers at Fortress Monroe, Col. HILL, of North Carolina, and other late officers of the army.

None of Lieut. BUTLER'S party were permitted to go near the batteries. The body of Major WINTHROP was taken up by Col. MAGRUDER'S men, and escorted to the wagon by a force of 300, who fired a volley. Most of them had shot-guns. An escort was offered to Hampton, but Lieut. BUTLER declined it.

Col. MAGRUDER and others spoke in the highest terms of Major WINTHROP'S bravery. He was distinctly seen for some time leading a body of men to the charge, and had mounted a log, and was waving his sword and shouting to his men to "Come on!" when a North Carolina drummer-boy borrowed a gun, leaped on the battery, and shot him deliberately in the breast. He fell nearer to the enemy's works than any other man went during the fight.

He wore the sword of Col. WARDROP, of the Massachusetts Third, and it was supposed that it was Col. W. who fell. The sword has been sent to North Carolina as a trophy. It has on it the name of Col. W.

From what he saw and heard, Lieut. BUTLER is convinced that the rebels had not less than ten killed and a large number wounded. Their battery was constructed and served by Maj. RANDOLPH and the battle was fought principally by North Carolina troops.

The Virginia cavalry is spoken as fit only for scouts; two regiments that had been sent for reached Big Bethel from Yorktown just as our forces retreated, having marched fifteen miles in two hours and a half. They were completely exhausted.

The remains of Maj. WINTHROP will leave to-night for New York with an escort.

A second experiment with the Sawyer projectile, from the Rip Raps, was tried to-day. Ten shots were fired, eight of which fell either inside of or a short distance from the rebel battery on Sewall's Point. The firing was witnessed by Gen. BUTLER, Col. DIMMICK, and a large party of gentlemen and ladies, and was regarded as extraordinary, especially as the battery could not be seen at the Rip Raps. The men in the rebel camp were seen from the tug to scatter in all directions.

The *Minnesota*, with the crew of the privateer *Savannah* on board, came into the Roads this morning.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 19.

The Norfolk boat came up with colors at half-mast this morning, in honor of the remains of Major WINTHROP, which were on board.

An officer from Fort Monroe says the trial of rifled cannon at the Rip Raps was highly satisfactory. Many balls went clear over Sewall's Point, and fell into the water between that and Crany Island.

One ball burst over the enemy's works, and produced a sensation. Men could be seen mounting horses and hastening off.

ADVENTURES OF A FLAG OF TRUCE.

PRIVATE LETTER FROM AN OFFICER IN THE FIFTH NEW-YORK ZOUAVES.

CAMP HAMILTON, FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Friday, June 14, 1861.

When you see Mr. and Mrs., and Miss ——, give them, through me, the respects of Col. MAGRUDER, who begged to be particularly remembered to them. The Colonel is commander of the secession forces at Yorktown, and had command of the battery that *slaughtered* our men the other day, and is altogether a big gun among the enemy; so yesterday I drove up to Yorktown and called on him. I was also introduced to several officers and privates of the rebel army, took dinner in the camp near Yorktown, and had a grand time generally. To explain: On Monday, when the awful news came to our camp, I prepared the hospital for the wounded and got everything ready, and when they came, we were all prepared to give them prompt and kind attention; and then I heard the sickening news that, owing to inexcusable negligence, no rear-guard had been appointed to bring away the wounded, and that everybody had been left to shift for himself, and that consequently our wounded men had been left on the field. This so disturbed me that I went to the Colonel, and volunteered to go after them. He consented. I received a detail of men to accompany me, and pull the hand carts, and started about 7 in the evening. At Hampton Creek we had a rough time. Boats were bringing over men as fast as possible, and it was very dark before we got over.

On the other side, much confusion prevailed; men were getting horses and guns over, while cannon was planted so as to command all the streets, to prevent the attack of cavalry, which was momentarily expected. We were told that all the wounded found were brought in, that the enemy were furious, and would slaughter us if they found us. But I *knew* that two or three of our wounded were left, and started out with a flag of truce. It was, I assure you, very dreary and lonely, as we passed through the deserted streets of Hampton, and out into the quiet country, looking ahead for the first sight of an enemy. At last I heard the tread of a horse, and rode ahead of my command to prepare for them. When the animal got near enough, I ordered "halt," and asked who was there and where they were going. No answer. I could make out through the gloom of the evening that there was a wagon, containing three or four men in uniform, who sat looking at me, and I at them; and thus we sat for nearly five minutes. It was "peculiar," but as I heard no click of a trigger, I remained safe and quiet until my question was answered, and then I discovered it was our chaplain and one or two other chaplains and surgeons, who had been separated from their regiments. They had been bringing in the wounded until our men fell back, and the cavalry came out from the battery and pursued them—fired into the wagons containing the wounded and carrying at the same time the flag of truce—and then they had to run for their lives; they hid in the woods, and after dark managed to escape. They told me our wounded were prisoners and could not be recovered, and that the bridge over the next creek, a little farther on, was torn up, so that we could not cross without swimming.

I would still have gone, but we could not have got the wagons across, and could not certainly bring back the wounded, so I turned back with the chaplain, and got home after infinite trouble in crossing the river.

It was fortunate we were stopped, for the enemy was wild and exasperated, and would have murdered every one of us, without respecting the flag of truce, or my mission as surgeon.

But I could not give it up with that; so, yesterday, having obtained permission from Gen. BUTLER, I started with Capt. DAVIES and a private, named SEAMAN, for the wounded, one of whom belonged to Capt. DAVIES' company. We were all on horseback, with a white flag, carried by Capt. DAVIES.

Everybody the night before, and who saw us in the morning, said good-bye to us, for no one expected to see us again. And, as for ourselves, at least myself, I was fully convinced that we would be shot, and if we were only imprisoned we would be fortunate. We rode mile after mile without seeing any one, until turning a corner we came plump on a body of rebel cavalry, fifteen or twenty in number; and a rascally, brutal-looking set they were. Instantly every revolver was drawn—by them of course—for going under a flag we had no weapons whatever. Capt. DAVIES advanced with the flag, and SEAMAN and I were ordered to halt. Capt. DAVIES gave the leader the order from Gen. BUTLER, who slowly read it, and, when finished, he turned his head and spoke a few words to his men, who cocked their revolvers, and two or three who had guns, cocked them, and held them up at us, ready for action. We were ordered to advance and I can assure you it was an intensely interesting moment as we sat there looking into each others eyes—they with hate, we with distrust and suspicion; expecting every moment to hear the command "fire."

My sensations were peculiar, I acknowledge, and not to be envied; for though we had been expecting to be shot by the pickets in the woods at any moment, that would have been sudden, and instantly over with; but now to be bullieted in cold blood was not a cheerful prospect. However, after debating among themselves, we were surrounded by an escort, and ordered to advance. At first they were gloomy and silent, but gradually they thawed out, and we went on talking like friends. We now learnt from them that we must go to Yorktown, by order of Col. MAGRUDER that all men *taken* were to be brought before him. We, of course, had to submit, and then began the longest ride on horseback, and the most wearisome of any kind, I ever underwent. In the open sun on the dusty road, it was bad enough, and we longed to get into the shade; but when we were gratified, we found it was worse than the road. They took us a long detour through the woods, to prevent us seeing batteries and fortifications with which they have *blockaded the road*. There was a path through the woods, but it was rendered impassable by *trees across* it, *ditches dug*, &c., &c., and we were compelled to plunge through the underbrush and thickets, scratching and tearing ourselves, and nearly killing our horses. At length we reached the road again, and had ten miles' travel to complete the journey.

We met a good many secession troops, principally cavalry, all desperate looking characters, and who looked very black at us, but nothing occurred except a particularly narrow escape from being shot. This occurred at a village called Cockleton. When we came near the village we saw a crowd of the inhabitants around the school-house door, talking with the members of a company of infantry, dressed in a remarkably shabby uniform. As soon as our red caps and pantaloons became visible, every man of the company rushed into the school-house for his gun; some crawled around the corner of the house, the others cocked their pieces, and would undoubtedly have fired, if, by so doing, they had not been certain to shoot also their own men. The officer leading us, rushed ahead and spoke a few quick words to the Captain of the company, waving at the same time the white flag. The Captain ordered every man to fall into line; no one obeyed; they glared at us, their muskets on their shoulders, waiting for us to get abreast, to fire. The Captain drew his sword, threatened with it each man, and got them into line. "Shoulder arms;" but this they would not do; the butts of the muskets instinctively sought their shoulders; with a gigantic curse, the Captain sprang at them, and fear brought the muskets into position. After more swearing and howling, he compelled them to order arms, and then our guide gave the word, "Forward!" and we *rushed* through. We should undoubtedly have been shot by the soldiers or citizens, in a dozen places on the road, had it not been for the energetic conduct of the officers who guided us.

About 1 o'clock we arrived within less than a mile of Yorktown, and saw, near by, where CORNWALLIS surrendered, and which is now fortified and occupied by the worthy descendants of the Tories of the Revolution.

We were taken into the rebel camp, and there found Col. MAGRUDER. We were introduced to many Colonels, Majors, Captains and privates (the latter all wealthy gentlemen of Virginia, owning plantations on the James River.) We were treated very kindly, had a grand dinner and a nap after it, and bottles of wine opened for us.

They kept us, however, till 5 o'clock, probably to prevent our seeing the movements of military, for, as we came through those horrible woods again, we caught sight of a huge howitzer, drawn by four mules, just disappearing through the woods. We had a very fatiguing ride home, where we arrived about 2 o'clock in the morning. We had to leave our horses at Hampton, we being too weak and they too tired to be got across. You can imagine how tired I was when I tell you that the others, having crossed in a small boat to our side of the creek, which boat they were going to send back to me, I, having charge of the horses, tied them up and fell fast asleep on the dock, though, having no longer the flag of truce, I was liable to be attacked and cut up into hash at any moment. But don't be horrified; I knew there was no chance of any attack, and so slept comfortably and soundly.

The next morning we were great heroes, having done more than any others, been further and gained more information.

We had rode sixty miles on horseback, and walked ten on foot, from Hampton here, (having lost our way down to camp)

We found they had buried our dead, and that our w

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

WAIFS FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 17, 1861.

BOGUS REPORTS.

Washington is filled with rumors, and constantly the community is being excited with accounts from abroad of probable invasion, or prospective battles to be fought here and there around us. Much of this speculation originates with newsmongers who are ambitious to "get ahead" of competitors; and the correspondent who can tell the largest stories—while he quotes his "high authority" for the tale, believes himself of the greatest consequence, and magnifies himself into the veriest expert in the profession, for the nonce, while in fact, he is only the biggest of newspaper liars, and the most credulous of fools, here!

In carrying out this system of story-telling, the journals that encourage it are brought into disrepute, and subsequent *accuracies* are doubted by its readers, even when related in good faith, upon real basis. Such news is telegraphed at great expense, one day, only to occasion a greater cost, on the following day, to correct and explain the errors; and serious fault is found with those who are for the moment duped by this reprehensible practice of pandering to a growing and vitiated taste for arriving at the marvelous.

SECRESY OF ARMY MOVEMENTS.

The movements of the War Department are now conducted with commendable secresy. Your correspondents here have means and facilities second to none in obtaining anything and everything that is reliable, and which ought properly to reach the public eye. The plans of Gen. SCOTT and Gen. MANSFIELD are properly kept to themselves, in the main, and for sufficiently good reasons. In two or three instances latterly, through the mismanagement and extra zeal of certain writers for New-York dailies, these plans have been anticipated, and the result has occasioned confusion and absolute disaster to our troops. Under present arrangements this will scarcely be repeated—the Department having very recently not only censured these "enterprising" gentlemen, but, in the most unmistakable manner, have cautioned them against promulgating such intelligence in advance for the future. Notwithstanding the flaming assertions, therefore, that the President will do thus and so, and the Cabinet have just decided this or that, and Gen. SCOTT has determined upon such and such a course, "as I am informed from the highest source," etc., etc., you may rely on it, the powers that be do *not* furnish such material to "specials." as is largely assumed of late by these redoubtable knights of the quill here.

POINTS OF INTEREST.

Manassas Junction, Fairfax Court-house, and Great Bethel, are the points of greatest interest to which attention is being turned, seriously, at this hour. Many of our troops have reached Leesburgh, Va., out of the large number who left here a week ago to-day. There is also a movement from Arlington and Alexandria towards Manassas Junction, the outposts having been considerably extended, latterly, from these points. The enemy has been reinforced, within a few days, at the Junction, though rumors come to hand to-day that they find themselves short of water, and the accumulation of men there renders the position untenable, for any length of time, unless the force be reduced. This accounts for the probability of the report that, while many are coming, others are going; and hence the belief that even this place is soon to be evacuated, *a la* Harper's Ferry. In my own opinion, the rebels will make a stand at Manassas. Others think that they will not risk a battle there.

At Fairfax, the latest information that reaches us, is that the rebels are throwing up intrenchments, and will contest the passage of our troops at that place. Fairfax, as your readers are aware, lies along the Orange and Alexandria road, about midway between Manasses Junction and Alexandria, and will be recognized as the spot where Lieut. TOMPKINS recently made his gallant but desperate charge through the village. There are now said to be some two to three thousand secession troops there, with two heavy batteries; and they will contest possession until driven out. An assault upon this force, at any hour, would not surprise me.

FORTRESS MONROE.

From Fort Monroe, I hear this morning that Gen. BUTLER contemplates an attack *to-night* upon Great Bethel, and the result of this expedition may reach you by telegraph ere this letter shall come to hand. That a movement of this character is contemplated by Gen. BUTLER, sooner or later, there is little doubt, but I question the probability that his plans have been made public, as yet. *I know* it is "not in his style" to tell beforehand what he *intends* to do! I give you the rumor for what it is worth.

A CELEBRATION IN CAMP.

At the camp of the Massachusetts Fifth, on Arlington side, they are enjoying a celebration, to-day, of the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, in true old New-England style. A pleasant incident occurred there on Saturday evening last. ELIAS HOWE, the well-knowing sewing-machine proprietor, took over with him two fine stallions, of high cost, which he presented to Col. LAWRENCE and Lieut.-Col. GREEN, of the Fifth. They are noble animals, and were very acceptable presents. Mr. HOWE was kind enough to say that he had "a few more of the same sort," which it is his intention to distribute among other leading officers of Massachusetts Regiments, who might need such an addition to their stables during their service.

A RECONNOISSANCE.

Brig.-Gen. TYLER and Col. POWERS, with the First Connecticut troops, ventured upon an important reconnoissance on Saturday, down the Loudon and Hampshire Road, beyond Vienna, some fifteen miles away from Alexandria. The train was fired on from ambush, as it came back, and a member of the Connecticut Regiment was wounded, though not very seriously. An immediate halt of the train followed this random shot, scouts were sent out in all directions, and two scoundrels were seized in the woods, and brought back prisoners into camp. They give their names as McMILLIS and WALKER. A negro was brought in with them, as a witness, and all three are safe in Alexandria. They will be examined to-day. The expedition went to within three miles of the rebel camp, where are reported to be stationed some eight or nine thousand troops. Beyond this encampment there were also said to be two thousand more of the enemy. Rumors reached Alexandria that our people had been attacked and cut off. A corps of cavalry went out at once, but met the returning train. The story that the bridges were destroyed, and that various other terrible casualties, had occurred to our forces, proved to be false, like most of the *first* accounts received from such undertakings.

EVACUATION OF HARPER'S FERRY.

The evacuation of Harper's Ferry has occupied attention here, since the news of the battle at Great Bethel. It is generally believed that a concentration of the Confederate troops will now occur at Manassas Junction, and there is little doubt that arrangements are in progress here to meet this exigency. The approach of the column of Gen. McCLELLAN from the West, the movements of PATTERSON's troops, and the progress of Gen. McDOWELL's forces from this quarter, all point to the plausibility that the Government expect the rebels may defend Manassas. It would not occasion great surprise among those most competent to judge of the effect of all these counter-arrangements, however, should the rebels *run from that point* (whatever may be their present strength) as soon as they find the Federal army approaching their nominal "stronghold" in force. This clears the way, comparatively, for a march upon Richmond eventually, which is unquestionably the final intention of our hosts.

AN HOUR IN CAMP.

I visited the encampments of our soldiers on the north side of the City, on Saturday. At the camp of the "Garibaldi Guard" the men were being actively drilled, and, notwithstanding the heat, went through their laborious evolutions with masterly precision. There are companies in this regiment formed, entire, of five or six different nations—French, German, Italian, Spanish, Hungarian, &c., and many of them have already seen sharp service in Europe. One officer has been in nineteen pitched battles on the Continent. These hardy men, under Col. D'UTASSY, are particulary anxious to see the enemy. Continuous camp life is becoming irksome to them, evidently.

At Col. TERRY's camp, where is stationed the First Connecticut Regiment, I witnessed a fine evening dress parade of this splendid corps. The Colonel stands six feet four in his boots, and is every inch the soldier. His men are under most excellent drill, and their performance on this occasion was highly commended by a crowd of gratified visitors. At sunset a new flag was raised over the Colonel's quarters, with appropriate music, a speech from Hon. Mr. VAN WYCK, of New York, and "three times three" from the men.

Col. BLENKER, of the Eight Regiment, New-York, has his quarters on a beautiful farm some two miles from town. His command is in excellent condition, and only express an anxiety to be in active service. At the head-quarters of this Regiment the men have erected a spacious and tasteful arbor—near the cottage house—under whose breezy shade Col. BLENKER and his accomplished staff dispense a warm hospitality to strangers and friends who visit his camp. No Regiment from New-York State appears in better condition than the Eighth Volunteers, and none will give a better account of themselves, be sure of it, when they shall be called upon to take the field and march upon the enemy. TALLYRAND.

STATE OF SENTIMENT IN KENTUCKY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, June 15, 1861.

Up to the ever memorable 5th day of November, I was comfortably making at the rate of $15,000 per year. The moment that it was fairly known that ABRAHAM had won, trade in the city stood still for awhile, and then disappeared—God knows where. I wound up my business two weeks ago, with a loss of $4,000—*i. e.*, I am in debt to that amount. It would be impossible for me to convey any idea of the condition of things in this city. Imagine Florence after the great plague, or Moscow after the little house-warming of NAPOLEON—all the foundries and workshops silent, and thousands who know not where to turn, or which way for their daily bread. The worst feature is the *hopelessness* of the prospect. Kentucky, politically, is pretty much like the affectionate wife, who didn't care a d—n which whipped, her husband or the bear. The young men, of what is ridiculously called the better class, are all secesshers; the steady old coves and the hard-working men go in for the Union. The State will undoubtedly stand where she is.

NEGLECT OF THE REGIMENTS IN THE FIELD.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 15, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you be kind enough to explain to thousands of your puzzled readers how it is that many—I was going to say most—of the regiments from this State that have gone to the seat of war, and are now in the most advanced positions, are supplied with the old discarded muskets, while many of the regiments only forming and still in encampment in this neighborhood, are furnished with the Minié and Enfield rifles. In Friday's TIMES, I think, you say the Mozart Regiment, encamped at Yonkers, and so not likely for many days, perhaps weeks, to be called to make use of them, have got the Enfield rifles; and I believe several other regiments, still far from the field of active operations, are similarly supplied; whereas, DURYEE's Zouaves, BENDIX's German Rifles, and I don't know but all the other commands stationed at Newport's News, and likely at any moment to go into action, have only the old, comparatively useless United States musket. In the case of Col. BENDIX's command, the neglect is peculiarly glaring and aggravated. For two weeks before it left for the Chesapeake it was in complete marching order and anxious to depart, but the thorough soldier that leads the Seventh Rifles declined to expose his men in the unequal contest with the old arm against the Sharp, the Minié and the Enfield. But the alternative was submitted to Col. BENDIX either to take the old muskets or else await the slow routine and great uncertainty of red-tape partiality. So after two weeks journeyings to Gen. DIX and Albany, and finding all promises from these quarters unreliable, Col. BENDIX finding his men becoming exceedingly dissatisfied with the treatment they were being subjected to, and seeing how much their stay in the vicinity of the City was demoralizing them, submitted the question to the decision of his regiment, whether it would await the slow uncertainty of official pleasure, and so be detained perhaps weeks longer, or else accept the old muskets and get off at once, with the assurance that the new rifles would be forwarded to it in *a few days.* When the alternative was thus presented to the regiment, it at once unanimously agreed to depart on these conditions—so thoroughly impatient had it become of its delays and disappointments; but it was only with the distinct understanding that the new rifles should follow them *in a few days.* Mr. Editor, the regiment has been gone about *three weeks;* and the direct promise that Gen. DIX or Gov. MORGAN, or some other competent official, or all of them together, gave in this particular, is yet unfulfilled; and although Col. DURYEE, in his official report of the action at Great Bethel specially acknowledges the efficiency of the fire of the German rifles, let it be known that the efficiency of that fire was very much lessened by being delivered from old superannuated muskets, instead of from the improved *rifles* they should have had, but which some favorite regiment is leisurely sunning on the peaceful banks of the East or North rivers.

But, Mr. Editor, can you explain to your curious readers how and why is it that the lives of the brave volunteers, on whom the result of this mighty contest depends, are to be so lightly and recklessly and apparently so causelessly trifled with? or why is it that whoever has the authority, be he Major-General, Governor, or Commander-in-chief, does not know, and knowing, rectify such outrageous management, and plain violations of the simplest laws of common sense?

It is proper to say that this communication is entirely without the authority, as it is without the knowledge, of any of the parties referred to in connection with the facts stated; but as I believe few, if any of the regiments from this State have left without a full complement of complaints, disappointments and grievances, I suppose the above is only one sample of such, which all having any acquaintance with the affairs of such regiments could relate; only in the case of the Seventh volunteers these neglects—criminal neglects—are perhaps only a little more glaring, inexcusable and notorious than in the case of others. But, Mr Editor, is there to be no remedy of such insane blunders, or who is responsible for them? W. R. H.

A SPEECH FROM SENATOR MASON.

HOW A FLAG WAS SMUGGLED FROM BALTIMORE INTO RICHMOND.

The ceremony of the presentation of a Confederate flag from the ladies of Baltimore to the members of the Maryland Guard now in Virginia, took place in the capitol grounds at Richmond on Saturday, the 8th inst. The *Dispatch* gives the following account of the ceremony:

"Mrs. AUGUSTUS McLAUGHLIN, the wife of one of the officers of the late United States Navy, who brought the flag from Baltimore, concealed as only a lady knows how, was present and received the compliments of a large number of ladies and gentlemen, who surrounded her upon the steps of the Monument, from which the address was made.

The presentation speech was made by Hon. J. M. MASON, as follows:

SPEECH OF HON. J. M. MASON.

SOLDIERS OF THE MARYLAND LINE: I am deputed to do a most grateful duty; first, in the name of Virginia, to give you an earnest and cordial welcome to the "Old Dominion," and next, to present to you, in behalf of the ladies of Maryland, this flag. I see, soldiers of Maryland, that you are "rough and ready"—the highest honor of a soldier in revolutionary times. We all know who you are. We all know what brought you here, and we are all ready, as I trust you have experienced, to extend to you a soldier's welcome—the only welcome, indeed, that can be extended in times like these. Your own honored State is with us heart and soul in this great controversy. By your enterprise, your bravery and your determined will, you have escaped from the thraldom of tyranny which envelops that State; and you know, I know—for I have been among its people—we all know, that the same spirit which brought you here, actuates thousands who remain at home. [Applause.] I welcome you, soldiers of Maryland, upon the threshold of the second great war of independence—a war that will be transmitted by history to the future as the greatest of two wars of independence; a war that is waged against the South with less provocation, less reason, less regard to humanity and to honor, than was that waged by the mother country in 1776.

Your presence here is proof that you participate in this sentiment. And I tell you further, my countrymen, in view of these circumstances, there is not a man among you, nor is there one belonging to a body not among you, who will dare to return to Maryland with that flag dishonored. Not one. I tell you further, there is not a man among you who will dare to return to Maryland, except as a soldier in victory. Do you ask me why? Because we are engaged in a great and holy war of self defence. In after ages, when history records the transactions of this epoch—when the passions of men shall have subsided, and the historian can take a calm and philosophical view of the events which have led to the present collision between the two sections, he will write that the people of the Southern States understood and protected civil liberty, and that the misguided North either did not comprehend, or abandoned it. For what have we witnessed? The spectacle of the Chief Justice of the United States, the man who stands at the head of the principal department of the Federal Government—the man who has illustrated in his life, for more than four generations, all that adorns honor, virtue and patriotism—a native-born citizen of your own State of Maryland—ROGER B. TANEY—that man has put the judicial fiat of condemnation upon the Government of the United States for its shameless abandonment of the very corner-stone of our liberties.

A native Marylander, he remains at home to defend the last refuge of civil liberty against the atrocious aggressions of a remorseless tyranny. I honor him for it; the world will honor him; posterity will honor him; and there will be inscribed upon his monument the highest tribute ever paid to man. He has stood bravely in the breach, and interposed the unspotted arm of justice between the rights of the South and the malignant usurpation of power by the North. There he still remains, "a cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night," to direct the welfare of our nation in this atrocious aggression upon our liberties. Now, my countrymen, why are you here? What has brought you across the border? What is your mission to Virginia? You tell your own tale. You have arms in your hands, you are under a gallant leader, and you are to march under a flag honored by the ladies of your own State, worked by their own fair hands. You are here not merely to fight our battles. No, I am not so selfish as to presume that; but to fight the battles of civil liberty in behalf of the entire South. And you are on a high mission.

You are not the first Marylanders who have crossed the border. We had in the days of the first revolution a Maryland line, whose name has passed into history without one blot upon its fair escutcheon—a Maryland line who illustrated upon every field in the South their devotion to the civil liberty of that day—a Maryland line who, in the remote savannahs of the Carolinas, spilled their blood like water at Camden, at Guilford Court-house, at the Cowpens, and at Eutaw, where the last battle was fought, and the enemy finally surrendered. They were your ancestry. They traveled barefooted, unclothed, without blankets or tents, and but few muskets, and you came after them. But you have this peculiar distinction—you are volunteers in a double sense; you are volunteers for the war, and you are volunteers for the great cause of the South against the aggressions of the North. You are no strangers—you are our neighbors. My own home is upon the confines of your State. I went there four weeks ago, immediately after Virginia had denounced the unholy movements in the North, to learn the spirit of your people. I went to Fredericktown, where the Legislature were assembled, anxious to ascertain whether Virginia could rely on you in the hour of trial. I knew the political incubus by which your people were crushed to the earth; but such were the indications I perceived on every side, that when I returned to Virginia I unhesitatingly reported that Maryland is with the South. I staked my word upon it as a man of principle and a man of truth. The giant arm of the oppressor has been too strong for the time being, but the spirit is still alive, unsubdued and unrepressed. You are here to confirm this fact by your presence.

You are in Richmond. What is Richmond? It is a large city—a city of gallant men and refined women; a city whose inhabitants are engaged in all the useful and honorable pursuits of life tending to the advance of civilization and prosperity. At the present moment, however, Richmond is a huge camp, where but one mind, one heart and one determination animates every occupant, man, woman and child. [Applause.] Our wives, mothers—and I appeal to the ladies if I may not also say our sweethearts—have entered into it with a zest which shows that their hearts and affections are fully in the work. You will have no child's play. There is no time now for vain boasting. I confide as much as I can in the prowess of the men of this section, and you will be false to the fame of your fathers if you are not victors; but your enemy relies upon mere brute force. There are doubtless brave soldiers among them whom it will be hard to conquer, but you will remember that you are fighting for your fathers, mothers and firesides. They are mercenaries fighting for pay, you are men fighting for your homes and rights. All you require is subsistence. "Give us," you say, "the means of living, the arms to fight with, and show us the enemy." [Applause.] It may be that in the providences of war, not one among all those who are before me will return. You have come here, if necessary, to lay your lives upon the altar of your country, and I feel assured that every man will do his duty.

I will tell you an incident connected with the Alabama troops. They were attended by a minister of the Gospel, who was a guest at my house. He told me that he had with him a purse of gold which had been given to him by the parents of two young men in the ranks, with the injunction that it should be sacredly preserved during the war, unless his sons should fall upon the field of battle. Then, said the father, "Give them a Christian burial." There was a patriot father who had devoted his sons to the service of his country, and that man does not stand alone.

Such is the object with which you have engaged in this war. The true duty of the soldier is not merely to fight a battle or kill an enemy. He has also to endure the trials of the camp; the weariness of the forced march; the vigilance of day and night; the restraints of discipline, and the patience to bear with discomforts and disappointments. This is the real test of courage, and he who comes out of the war with the reputation of having thus done his duty through the sunshine and through storm, is the true man and the thorough soldier.

But I will not detain you longer, except to discharge the grateful duty which remains, of presenting to you, in behalf of the ladies of Baltimore, this beautiful banner. There it is unfurled before you for the first time. There are emblazoned the fifteen stars of the Southern States, looking prospectively to the day when they will all be with us! The star of Maryland is among them, and the women of your State have put it there, confiding it to your safe keeping. Look upon it as a sacred trust. In passing through the storm of battle, it may be tattered and soiled, but I believe I can say you will bring it back without a spot of dishonor upon it. But you are not only to return that flag here—you are to take it back to Baltimore. [Cheers, and cries of "We will."] It came here in the hands of the fair lady who stands by my side, who brought it through the camp of the enemy, with a woman's fortitude, courage and devotion to our cause; and you are to take it back to Baltimore, unfurl it in your streets, and challenge the applause of your citizens. [Applause.]

Accompanying the flag is this inscription:

"The ladies of Baltimore present this flag of the Confederate States of America to the soldiers composing the Maryland regiment now serving in Virginia, as a slight testimonial of the esteem in which their valor, their love of right, and determination to uphold true constitutional liberty are approved, applauded and appreciated by the wives and daughters of the Monumental City."

Your ladies will always have a little poetry, and it closes thus:

"Take this banner, and beneath the battle cloud's encircling wreath,
Guard it till our homes are free.
Guard it! God will prosper thee."

The flag was then handed to Col. THOMAS, of the Maryland Volunteers, who, with Mrs. McLAUGHLIN upon his arm, advanced to the front of the line, and in a few remarks confided it to the keeping of the standard bearer of the battalion.

Cheers were then given for the ladies of Baltimore, the State of Virginia, and three times three for the Southern Confederacy. The battalion then went through a series of evolutions, and left the Capitol grounds on a "double-quick."

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE AND PLAN FOR REORGANIZATION.

In the Wheeling Convention, on Friday, Mr. CARLILE submitted the following declaration of independence and plan for reorganization:

DECLARATION OF THE PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA REPRESENTED IN CONVENTION IN WHEELING.

The true purpose of all government is to promote the welfare and provide for the protection and security of the governed, and when any form of organization of government proves inadequate for, or subversive to this purpose, it is the right, it is the duty of the latter to alter or abolish it. The Bill of Rights of Virginia, framed in 1776, reaffirmed in 1830, and again in 1851, expressly reserves this right to the majority of her people, and the existing Constitution does not confer upon the General Assembly the power to call a Convention to alter its provisions, or to change the relations of the Commonwealth, without the previously expressed consent of such majority. The act of the General Assembly, calling the Convention which assembled at Richmond in February last, was therefore a usurpation; and the Convention thus called has not only abused the powers nominally intrusted to it, but, with the connivance and active aid of the Executive, has usurped and exercised other powers, to the manifest injury of the people, which, if permitted, will inevitably subject them to a military despotism.

The Convention, by its pretended ordinances, has required the people of Virginia to separate from and wage war against the Government of the United States and against the citizens of neighboring States, with whom they have heretofore maintained friendly, social and business relations.

It has attempted to subvert the Union founded by WASHINGTON and his copatriots in the purer days of the Republic, which has conferred unexampled prosperity upon every class of citizens, and upon every section of the country.

It has attempted to transfer the allegiance of the people to a Confederacy of rebellious States, and required their submission to its pretended edicts and decrees.

It has attempted to place the whole military force and military operations of the Commonwealth under the control and direction of such Confederacy, for offensive as well as defensive purposes.

It has, in conjunction with the State Executive instituted, wherever their usurped power extends, a reign of terror, intended to suppress the free expression of the will of the people, making elections a mockery and a fraud.

The same combination, even before the passage of the pretended Ordinance of Secession, instituted war by the seizure and appropriation of the property of the Federal Government, and by organizing and mobilizing armies, with the avowed purpose of capturing or destroying the Capital of the Union.

They have attempted to bring the allegiance of the people of the United States into direct conflict with their subordinate allegiance to the State, thereby making obedience to their pretended ordinance treason against the former.

We, therefore, the delegates here assembled in Convention to devise such measures and take such action as the safety and welfare of the loyal citizens of Virginia may demand, having mutually considered the premises, and viewing with great concern the deplorable condition to which this once happy Commonwealth must be reduced, unless some regular adequate remedy is speedily adopted, and appealing to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe for the rectitude of our intentions, do hereby, in the name and on the behalf of the good people of Virginia, solemnly declare, that the preservation of their dearest rights and liberties, and their security in person and property, imperatively demand the reorganization of the Government of the Commonwealth, and all acts of said Convention and Executive tending to separate this Commonwealth from the United States, or to levy and carry on war against them, are without authority and void; and the offices of all who adhere to the said Convention and Executive, whether legislative, executive or judicial, are vacated.

AN ORDINANCE FOR THE REORGANIZATION OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

The people of the State of Virginia, by their delegates assembled in Convention at Wheeling do ordain as follows:

1. A Governor and Lieutenant Governor for the State of Virginia shall be appointed by this Convention to discharge the duties and exercise the powers which pertain to their respective offices by the existing laws of the State, and to continue in office until their successors be elected and qualified.

2. A Council, to consist of five members, shall be appointed by this Constitution to consult with and advise the Governor respecting such matters pertaining to his official duties as he shall submit for consideration, and to aid in the execution of his official orders. The term of office shall expire at the same time as that of the Governor.

3. The delegates elected to the General Assembly on the twenty-third day of May last, and the Senators entitled, under existing laws, to seats in the next General Assembly, who shall qualify themselves by taking the oath or affirmation hereinafter set forth, shall constitute the Legislature of the State, to discharge the duties and exercise the powers pertaining to the General Assembly. They shall hold their offices for the term for which they were respectively elected. They shall assemble in the City of Wheeling on the —— day of ——, and proceed to organize themselves, as prescribed by existing law, in their respective branches. A majority in each branch of the members qualified as aforesaid, shall constitute a guarantee to do business. A majority of the members of each branch thus qualified, voting affirmatively, shall be competent to pass any act specified in the twenty-seventh section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the State.

4. The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, members of the Legislature, and all officers now in the service of the State, or of any county, city or town thereof, or hereafter to be elected or appointed for such service, including the judges and clerks of the several courts, sheriffs, commissioners of the revenue, justices of the peace, officers of city and municipal corporations, and officers of militia and volunteers of the State, not mustered into the service of the United States, shall each take the following oath or affirmation before proceeding in the discharge of their several duties:

I solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, as the supreme law of the land, anything in the ordinances of the Convention which assembled at Richmond on the 13th day of February, 1861, to the contrary notwithstanding; and that I will uphold and defend the Government ordained by the Convention which assembled at Wheeling on the 11th day of June, 1861, and the Legislature, Governor, and all other officers thereof, in discharge of their several duties, as prescribed by the last-mentioned Convention.

5. If any elective officer who is required by the preceding section to take said oath or affirmation, fail or refuse so to do, it shall be the duty of the Governor, upon satisfactory evidence of the fact, to issue his writ declaring the office to be vacant, and providing for a special election to fill such vacancy, at some convenient and early day, to be designated in said writ, of which due publication shall be made for the information of the persons entitled to vote at such election, and such writ may be directed, at the discretion of the Governor, to the Sheriff or Sheriffs of of the proper county or counties, or to a special Commissioner to be ordered by the Governor for the purpose. If the officer who fails or refuses to take such oath or affirmation be appointed otherwise than by election, the writ shall be directed to the appointing power, requiring it to fill the vacancy.

THE FEELING IN DELAWARE.

SENATOR BAYARD REQUESTED TO RESIGN.

At an immense Union Meeting in Dover, Del., on June 14, the following sententious resolutions were adopted:

The friends of the Union, in the State of Delaware, at this meeting assembled, without distinction of party, deploring the dreadful condition of the country whose very existence is threatened in the destruction of its fundamental principle of Union, and considering it unwise now to discuss the causes which have brought about this state of things, or the comparative culpability of this or of that section, do resolve as follows:

First—That no adequate cause exists in any State for resistance to the Federal authority, much less for revolution or rebellion.

Second—That we hold it to be a principle vital to the existence of this nation, that the right of one or more States to secede at pleasure, and thus break up the Union, cannot, under any circumstances, be admitted.

Third—That secession is rebellion, and armed rebellion must be met by force and put down at all hazard.

Fourth—That civil war exists by the unjustifiable act of the seceding States, and resistance ought to be made to the last extremity by the Government, until rebellion is subdued.

Fifth—That such resistance is necessary, legal and proper, and it is the duty of every patriot to stand by the Government in opposing all who make, or shall aid in prosecuting this war upon the Constitution and the country, anywhere and everywhere, and by all the means necessary to suppress rebellion and preserve the Union in its entirety.

Sixth—That this is simply the duty of *allegiance* which every man of every State owes to the Government of the United States, not as subordinate or secondary, but, within the range of Federal powers as absolute and paramount.

Seventh—That this is not a war of sections—for though it is as yet exclusively a war made by one section on the others, revolutionary in its character, and without just cause, we rejoice to know that there are many friends of the Union in all, and, we believe, a majority, in some of the revolting States.

Eighth—That we acknowledge all such men, wherever they are, as brethren, and will respect and defend all their legal and constitutional rights, as well as those relating to domestic Slavery, as all others; and we will, also, to the utmost of our power, by force if necessary, protect them in the enjoyment of freedom of political opinion and action, which is now overpowered and kept down by this rebellion.

Ninth—That we regard as traitors all men, everywhere, who, owing allegiance to the United States, seek, under whatever pretence, to throw off that allegiance by armed resistance to its authority.

Tenth—That, in resisting such men by armed force, even unto death, we are not "coercing brethren" but opposing enemies, in the rightful support of our Government, and in justifiable self-protection.

Eleventh—That the old and only flag of the country is the emblem of its sovereignty, and that loyalty to it is the test of patriotism, while fealty to any other in this contest is unpatriotic, and, if demonstrated by overt acts, is treason.

Twelfth—That a concurrence with these views as to the vital principal of Union and the necessity of resistance to rebellion is expected, and will be required of the Senators and Representatives of this State, who represent us in the councils of the nation; and that if any Senator or Representative cannot or will not, by speech or vote, express his concurrence, such Senator or Representative misrepresents the settled sentiment of this State, and, in the judgment of this meeting, ought to resign.

Thirteenth—That, considering the sentiments embodied in the foregoing resolutions incompatible with the views of Hon. JAMES A. BAYARD, now Senator, as expressed in his last speech in the Senate, and in his recent address to the people of Delaware, we most respectfully request him to resign.

Fourteenth—That his Excellency, the Governor, is earnestly requested to convene the General Assembly at an early day, that adequate provision may be made for the equipment and support of the regiments which, under the requisition of the President, and the proclamation of the Governor, have been called for the service of the country; thereby placing the State of Delaware in her proper position of actively assisting to suppress rebellion, and of maintaining the Constitution, the Union, and the enforcement of the laws.

Fifteenth—That we honor and applaud those who have so promptly and cheerfully volunteered for the defence of the Government, and commend their families to the care and protection of the State.

THE FEELING IN ILLINOIS.

On the occasion of the departure of the Fourteenth Illinois Regiment from Jacksonville, a few days since, a banquet was given by the citizens. Gov. Yates was invited to attend, but wrote a letter, by way of apology, in which he said:

In my recent visit to Washington, I felt no small degree of State pride from the high encomiums passed by Gen. SCOTT and the Secretary of War, and, indeed, by the whole Cabinet, upon Illinois, for the prompt response of her citizen soldiery to the call of the Government. The praise of Illinois is on every lip, and I hesitate not now, as her Governor, to make proclamation in advance, that, when the day of battle comes, glory will settle on all her banners. She will stand as a wall of fire against the traitors who would blot out the sacred stars from the hallowed flag of the Union. True to the fame of glorious JOHN J. HARDIN, (my legal preceptor,) and HOUGHTON and ZABRISKIE, all citizens of Jacksonville, and of BISSELL, BAKER and SHIELDS, no stain will be left to mar her escutcheon. Illinois has now nearly 20,000 men in the field. The trouble with me has not been in raising the 20,000, but in keeping back 40,000 more all eager for the fight.

I am glad to be able to inform you that the veteran victor of a hundred battles, Gen. SCOTT, is in the possession of perfect health, and that his intellect is as clear and bright as a sunbeam. His programme is perfect, and he will crush out this infamous rebellion by a demonstration of overwhelming power. He is a majestic man, and has been preserved by Providence for the great duties of the present crisis.

This war will cost "blood and treasure," but it will be of incalculable benefit to this country and the world. The vindication of such a Government as ours is cheap at any cost. It must be vindicated at the hazard even of national bankruptcy and the loss of thousands of valuable lives. As an historical fact, it will be worth all it ever cost, though the rivers run with blood. The effect upon our own country, upon our children and children's children and upon the liberties of mankind throughout the world, admit of no calculations of mere cost. If it has no other effect it will relieve our fellow-citizens of the taunts of cowardice made by Southern traitors, and reassert the great democratic principle, that a Northern man is, in courage and every other respect, the equal of a Southern man.

I am for peace when this point is established, but for no peace until the starch is completely taken out of the South Carolina chivalry. I have the honor to be your obedient servant, RICHARD YATES.

THE SUSPENDED MAIL SERVICE.

EXPLANATORY CIRCULAR FROM THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The following official document from the Post-office Department explains the orders for the suspension of mail service in the rebellious States:

APPOINTMENT OFFICE, June 14, 1861.

SIR: Numerous inquiries are made at this Department respecting the late orders of the Postmaster-General. It was not doubted that the wide publicity given to those orders through the public Press would furnish ample notice to all Postmasters. For further certainty they are again published, as follows:

1. The Postmaster-General issued his order of the 27th of May, under act of Congress approved Feb. 28, 1861, suspending the entire mail service, post routes and post-offices in the States where "the postal service could not be safely continued," namely: the States of North and South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and in Virginia, except the western portion thereof, in which the mails were still transported safely.

2. This order rendered it necessary to transmit to the Dead-Letter Office all mail matter directed to any post office thus discontinued; and such order was accordingly issued, that valuable letters might be returned to their writers.

3. The use of United States stamps and stamped envelopes by the discontinued postmasters, is nothing less than embezzlement, and cannot be recognized by any postmaster as payment for United States postage. All postmasters are, therefore, immediately upon the receipt of any letter mailed from the above-mentioned States, coming through or to their Post-offices, and whether appearing to be prepaid or not, to hold it for postage and transmit it directly to the Dead-Letter-Office to be disposed of according to law, but if letters actually arrive at the office of delivery, they may be delivered upon payment of postage as upon letters wholly unpaid.

4. The same order will be applied, without further notice, to all letters mailed (prepaid or not) at any discontinued post office, whether hereafter discontinued by special order or by general discontinuance of service in the district or State.

5. No letter or package can be forwarded to its address through the United States mails, except from foreign countries with which this Government has postal treaties, unless regularly mailed at one of the established post-offices of the United States, and postage there regularly prepaid. All matter not thus mailed must be forwarded, without delay, to the Dead-Letter Office, at Washington.

6. No mail-pouch, sack, or lock can be sent by any Postmaster to any point or place where such service has been discontinued. All pouches, sacks and locks coming to a Post office from such discontinued offices and routes will be retained and sent to the proper depositing offices.

The postal service will be restored on such discontinued routes as early as practicable, of which notice will be duly given.

By order of the Postmaster-General,
JOHN A. KASSON,
First-Assistant Postmaster-General.

THE LONG BRIDGE.

The Washington *Star*, of June 15, says: Yesterday, at 12 M., as a herd of beeves were being driven across the Long Bridge from the Virginia shore, two sections of the Virginia end gave way, and some fifty of the cattle were dropped into the water. After great difficulty, all, save eight or ten, were saved. A considerable force was immediately set to work repairing the damage, and by dark travel was again resumed over the bridge. It is suspected that there has been tampering with that portion of the bridge, and a strict guard will be established over it in future.

THE BLOCKADE.

The Charleston *Mercury* of June 9, says:

"We heard yesterday some very agreeable rumors (telegraphic) from New Orleans. It was that the saucy little steam privateer *Calhoun*, with a Yankee skipper, had been playing some ugly tricks with the United States frigate *Brooklyn*. The *on dit* is, that the *Brooklyn* was decoyed into a shallow pass, in which getting in and getting out are matters totally distinct, and that when the *Brooklyn* was pretty well fixed there, the *Calhoun* stood off and peppered her leisurely. We have not heard the rumor verified as yet, but give it for what it is worth.

New-Orleans papers of the 9th reach us *via* Louisville, Ky., but the news is meagre. The editors are indignant at the audacity of 'LINCOLN's gun boats,' some of which turn up on Lake Borgne—taking soundings, as if to prepare the way for like visitors, of greater magnitude, anon. TWIGGS, taking the hint, is said to be as busy as a bee, strengthening the defences of the City—and preparing to 'drive back the invaders into the sea,' etc., etc. We hear nothing more about the *Brooklyn*, ashore."

FALSE RUMORS.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* has this paragraph:

"Major-Gen. TWIGGS desires us to contradict the silly rumor being circulated that the enemy's mosquito fleet had taken possession of the Martello Tower, at the mouth of Bayou Bienvenu. We are requested to state that this work is already garrisoned by a company of C. S. troops of sappers and miners, under the command of Major SMITH, C. S. A."

LAW REPORTS

United States Circuit Court—JUNE 19.

Before Judge Shipman.

The trial of Nathaniel Gordon, the master of the *Erie*, for being engaged in the Slave-trade, was continued to-day. The Government gave some further evidence as to the parentage of Gordon, and proved that they had taken all means in their power to procure the attendance of Lieut. Dunnington, who was the officer from the *Mohican* who boarded the *Erie*, but who, being in Tennessee, could not now be brought here, and would not come himself.

The defence gave some evidence to show that the tide did not ebb and flow in the river Congo; that it was an unhealthy place there, and that it was difficult for any one to get away from there except by means of slavers.

They also called *Wm. Warren*, the mate of the *Erie*, himself under indictment for the same offence, who gave testimony that he joined the *Erie* in England, went from thence to Havana and thence to the Congo. He also testified that the vessel lay there about a month, and that before the negroes were taken on board, a Spanish captain with Spanish officers and about the same number of sailors as before; and that after the negroes were shipped, the vessel went to sea under the direction of the Spanish captain, and that he did not see Capt. Gordon do anything after the negroes were taken on board,—which was the day before the capture.

The case was summed up by Mr. Joachimsen for the defence, and by the District-Attorney, Mr. Smith, and the Court then adjourned till the morning.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 221½, 222, 223, 224, 225, 228, 229, 230, 231, 233, 234, 235, 237, 239, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 248, 249, 251, 252, 253.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 83 on demurrer, 266, 318, 347, 352, 353, 355, 356, 358, 359, 362, 182, 229, 234, 220, 314, 333, 81, 110, 309, 236, 280, 311, 214.

CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 859½, 445, 778, 951, 954, 1035, 1147, 1249, 1289, 1311, 736½, 411, 161, 957, 1057, 361, 597, 692, 356.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned to the fourth Monday of June. *Part II.*—Nos. 1644, 1646, 1670, 1882, 1912, 1164, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019.

The Law Respecting Actions of Arrest.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Allen.

Phillips et al. vs. *Benedict et al.*—This was an appeal from an order under which the defendants were arrested for alleged false representations, and for an alleged fraudulent transfer of property. The opinion of the Court furnishes a succinct statement of the facts in the case:

By the Court—CLERKE, P. J.—While I am not, by any means, confident that the order of arrest is sustainable on the ground of false representations in contracting the debt, I think it should be upheld on the ground of the fraudulent disposition of property. Farnam, one of the defendants, indeed, denies that he made the admissions relative to this latter point, which Phillips, one of the plaintiffs, alleges and particularly sets forth in his affidavits. But, these admissions are emphatically detailed and confirmed by Moss, who was present when Farnam came to plaintiffs' store, for the purpose of requesting of them to countermand the order transmitted by telegraph to return the goods. On that occasion he said that the defendants had made the transfer simply for the purpose of keeping their stock out of the hands of their creditors; that it was really the same as if they still owned the goods, and that the defendants were still in possession. This allegation of the plaintiff is, as I have said, contradicted by the defendant; but as the former is corroborated by the testimony of an indifferent person, whose character is unimpeached, we cannot hesitate to disregard the denial of the latter. Besides, I think the whole circumstances of the transaction further corroborate the plaintiff's representations.

The firm to which the alleged sale was made seems to have been manufactured for the occasion; the notes given for the purchase, instead of passing directly to defendants, were given to Sutton, of which some, to the amount of $2,700 or $2,800 were retained by him, in payment of an alleged indebtedness of defendants to him, and the remainder, amounting to about $7,000, were given back to Orrin Benedict, one of the purchasers, for an alleged indebtedness to him. No proof whatever is offered to show the existence of this indebtedness to Sutton and Orrin Benedict, except their incidental assertions. The defendants, as well as Sutton and Orrin Benedict, in their affidavits, carefully avoid an allusion to this disposition of the notes; and it is only proved by William F. Taylor, an attorney in Connecticut, who testifies to admissions made by Sutton and Orrin Benedict, at an examination before the Superior Court of Fairfield County, in that State. I think it also a suspicious circumstance that, although there was a written transfer of the goods, and although it is particularly stated it was intended the new firm should add to the stock and continue the business precisely as before, nothing is said of an assignment or conveyance of the premises in which the goods were situated and the business was conducted. It is, indeed, alleged that they took possession, but they do not tell us how. If they had not the legal right to occupy the store, if it still remained Benedict & Farnam's, and if the goods were not removed, there was scarcely a sufficient legal change of possession.

Altogether the circumstances are confirmatory of the statements alleged to have been made by Farnam in the presence of Phillips and Moss.

The order of the Special Term should be affirmed.

Justice ALLEN concurred in this view of the case.

Justice SUTHERLAND remarked that he did not concur in the opinion or its conclusions, and that he thought the order appealed from should be reversed.

Fell in a Hole—Demands Damages.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Robert Beggs vs. *Benjamin F. Camp.*—This was an action brought to recover damages for injuries sustained by the plaintiff in falling through a bridge or platform erected in front of the buildings Nos. 591 and 593 Broadway, on the 30th of November, 1860—the defendant being the contractor for the erection of said buildings. The defence set up is the usual one of negligence on the part of the plaintiff. Case still on.

L. R. Marsh for plaintiff; Richard Busteed for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

BARNARD, J.—*Bates* vs. *Levy.*—Motion granted—$10 costs.

Hall et al. vs. *Hill, Jr.*—Motion granted.

Thomas Bridgett vs *Jane Bridgett.*—Divorce granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 19.

$6,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Cou.	83	100 Hudson River R.	32⅞
1,000 U. S. 5s, 1865	86	8 New-York Cen. R.	74
17,000 do	86⅛	518 do	74⅛
1,000 U. S. 5s '74 Cou.	75⅜	50 do ....bnwk	74½
2,000 Trea. 12 ℘ Ct. Nts.	101	100 do ....snwk	74⅛
5,000 Trea 12 ℘ Ct. Nts.	101⅞	100 do s10	74⅛
3,000 Ky. State 6's	80	50 do s15	74⅜
6,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90	35	1150 do	74⅜
3,000 do s5	35	100 do ....snwk	74⅞
13,000 do s8	35	100 Harlem Railroad	9¾
3,000 do s3	35	10 do	10
4,000 do s10	35	150 Harlem R. Pref	23⅜
10,000 do s15	35	100 Reading Railroad	32¾
1,000 do	35⅛	100 Mich. Cen. R.	42⅜
14,000 do	35⅛	100 do	42⅛
11,000 Virginia St. 6s.	40	250 Ill. Cen. R. S. ....tw	66
29,000 Missouri St. 6s.	38	100 do s30	65
7,000 do	38⅛	300 do	66
12,000 do	38⅜	150 do	66½
5,000 do s10	38⅜	100 do	66¼
1,000 Louisiana St. 6s.	52	175 do s10	66
6,000 N. C. State 6s	48	32 Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	95⅛
1,000 M. C. 8 ℘ c. b. old	87	200 Gal. & Chicago R.	60¾
2,000 M. C. 8 ℘ c. 1st m.		50 do s10	60⅜
S. F. Con. bds	91¾	300 do	60⅞
1,000 M. S. 1st m. bds.	73	50 do s30	60⅜
1,000 La C. & M. L. G. b.	10	750 do	61
3,000 I. C. R. bonds	89¾	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	23⅜
5,000 C. & N. W. 1st m.	34⅜	100 Chi. & Rk. I. R. s10	35⅜
35 Pacific Mail St. Co	65	200 do	36
50 do	65⅛	60 Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	55
50 do s30	65	10 New-Jersey C. R.	112
25 Erie Railroad	23	25 New-Jersey R.	115

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000 U. S. 5s, 1865	85⅞	50 N. Y. Central R.	74⅜
50,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	83⅛	100 do s15	74⅜
5,000 N. Car. St. 6s	47⅜	200 do	74⅜
5,000 do	47	100 do s10	74⅜
1,000 Missouri St. 6s	38⅜	100 do s30	74⅛
25,000 do	39	150 do s3	74¾
5,000 do s30	39	25 Hudson River R.	33⅜
5,000 do	39⅛	100 do	33
10,000 do	39⅛	100 Harlem R. Pref	24
6,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	36	300 Ill. Cen. Rd. Scrip	66⅛
1,000 do	35⅞	200 do s30	65⅛
3,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	90⅜	200 Gal. & Chicago R.	61⅛
1,000 Erie R. 1st m. B.	101⅜	100 do	61⅝
2,000 Erie R. C. Bs. '71	56	500 Cleve. & Tol. R.	24⅛
3,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	90	160 do	24⅜
1,000 Chi. & R. I. R. B.	95	200 do	24¼
1,000 Mich. So. 1 M. B.	73	225 Chic. & R. Isl. R.	36⅛

WEDNESDAY, June 19—P. M.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, for the month of May, have at length been completed, and we are now enabled to bring up our tables to the close of that month, completing eleven months of the current fiscal or Treasury year of the United States, beginning July 1, 1860.

The Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York during the month of May, 1861, were:

In Dutiable Goods, consumption direct	$2,889,588
In Dutiable Goods, bonded	5,842,313
In Free Goods	2,730,566
Total Foreign Merchandise	$17,462,469
Against May, 1860	16,997,091
Decrease this season	$5,334,622

There was also entered during the month foreign Gold and Silver of the value of $3,486,812, against only $96,060 the same month last year. The amount of goods of the previous importation withdrawn from Bonded Warehouse is $1,606,864, or $4,235,449 less than went into bond during the month; so that the total amount of foreign goods actually marketed in May is $7,227,020, against $14,835,498 marketed same month last season.

The Exports from New-York for the month of May, 1861, were:

In Domestic Produce		[illegible]
Foreign Goods reëxported		747,[illegible]
Specie		128,969
Total clearances		$11,732,595
Against April, 1860:		
In Domestic Produce	$5,812,190	
Foreign Goods reëxported	558,191	
Specie	5,529,936	11,900,317
Decrease of all Exports, May, 1861		$167,722

We annex our usual summary by months of the Trade of 11 months of the current Treasury year, comparing the corresponding months of the previous Treasury year:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1860-61. From July 1, '60.	1859-60. From July 1, '59
July	$24,817,000	$27,111,000
August	25,798,000	24,301,000
September	16,005,000	16,459,000
October	15,703,000	12,987,000
November	14,974,000	14,728,000
December	15,079,000	18,724,000
January	19,565,000	21,528,000
February	14,068,000	19,166,000
March	12,658,000	23,495,000
April	12,933,000	16,922,000
May	11,462,000	16,797,000
Total 11 months	$183,062,000	$212,218,000
Foreign Specie	28,587,000	2,338,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1860-61. From July 1, '60.	1859-60. From July 1, '59.
July	$7,526,000	[illegible]
August	8,013,000	5,151,000
September	9,232,000	4,947,000
October	10,067,000	4,758,000
November	11,263,000	5,324,000
December	10,612,000	[illegible]
January	10,278,000	5,299,000
February	10,237,000	5,690,000
March	10,581,000	6,999,000
April	9,256,000	6,639,000
May	10,856,000	5,812,000
Total 11 months	$107,920,000	$61,942,000
Foreign reëxported	6,245,000	9,102,000
Together	$114,165,000	$71,044,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1860-'61. From July 1, '60.	1859-'60. From July 1, '59.
July	6,564,000	10,051,000
August	7,455,000	6,410,000
September	3,758,000	8,268,000
October	2,106,000	5,344,000
November	525,000	4,383,000
December	202,000	2,062,000
January	59,000	854,000
February	1,103,000	977,000
March	302,000	2,382,000
April	1,413,000	2,996,000
May	129,000	5,530,000
Total 11 months	$23,616,000	$49,257,000

EXPORTS RECAPITULATED—ELEVEN MONTHS.

	1860-'61. From July 1, '60.	1859-'60. From July 1, '59
Domestic Produce	$107,920,000	$61,942,000
Foreign reëxported	6,245,000	9,102,000
Specie	23,616,000	49,257,000
Total	$137,781,000	$120,301,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1860-61. From July 1, '60.	1859-60. From July 1, '59.
July	4,504,066	4,851,246
August	4,496,243	4,243,010
September	3,038,803	2,908,509
October	2,632,078	2,318,750
November	1794,748	2,157,154
December	1,171,862	2,843,388
January	2,059,202	3,899,166
February	2,528,736	3,378,043
March	2,489,026	3,477,545
April	1,643,261	2,444,267
May	979,145	2,466,462
Total 11 months	$27,338,670	$35,087,730

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1860-'61. From July 1, '60.		1859-'60. From July 1, '59.	
July 12	$1,514,884	July 12	$1,741,879
July 23	673,290	July 27	2,145,000
Aug. 2	988,678	Aug. 11	1,863,333
Aug. 13	1,003,381	Aug. 27	2,126,333
Aug. 23	798,833	Sept. 12	2,046,002
Sept. 2	934,533	Sept. 26	2,043,363
Sept. 12	791,661	Oct. 17	1,883,670
Sept. 23	1,202,657	Oct. 25	1,871,550
Oct. 14	870,157	Nov. 10	1,568,107
Oct. 20	992,484	Nov. 28	1,721,343
Oct. 23	810,225	Dec. 12	1,866,429
Nov. 2	1,241,939	Dec. 24	1,408,234
Nov. 14	911,620	Jan. 10	1,788,666
Nov. 26	1,087,071	Jan. 24	1,760,582
Dec. 3	822,419	Feb. 10	1,476,625
Dec. 14	1,083,213	Feb. 26	1,392,579
Dec. 25	1,225,219	Feb. 29	382,503
Jan. 3	1,455,385	March 11	1,198,711
Jan. 13	1,446,219	March 14	147,000
Jan. 25	1,246,029	March 25	898,730
Feb. 3	1,514,154	March 29	156,110
Feb. 12	1,052,313	April 10	1,146,211
Feb. 25	1,056,426	April 27	1,455,337
March 5	855,775	May 12	1,251,177
March 18	815,520	May 28	1,519,703
March 25	699,597	Total 11 ms.	$36,857,435
April 3	996,445		
April 12	1,110,231		
April 24	884,577		
May 4	868,619		
May 10	755,102		
May 25	354,115		
Total 11 ms.	$32,062,072		

The speculative demand and firmness in prices which we have reported from day to day for nearly a week past, in partial or particular instances on the Stock Exchange, took a more decided and general range to-day. This afternoon we have to notice what may be called a pretty thorough *Bull* market, the speculative feeling extending to nearly all departments of the official list. The Government Securities, which had been dragging at 83@83¼ ℘ cent. for the new 6 ℘ cent. Stock, are in larger demand; and for the 5 ℘ cents. of the old issue 86½ ℘ cent. was paid for the 1865's, and 75½ for the coupons of 1874. The State Stocks were generally firm, and the demand for Missouris at a further advance of 1 @1½ ℘ cent. quite spirited, closing at 39½ ℘ cent. The war news from that State this forenoon is regarded with much favor, and pretty conclusive of her continued loyal position in the Union, while the driving back of the secession Governor is construed as one of the very best things that could happen just now for the public credit of the State. Tennessees were also in large request, and the price, in the face of the continued free supply of the Cash Stock, advanced to 36@35¾ ℘ cent. On the Railway shares, the firmness of New-York Central and Galena, as reported yesterday, infused considerable spirit into nearly the whole list, Western as well as New-York, and the advance is from 1 to 1½ ℘ cent., with a strong demand, at the close, all round. The following are about the latest figures on the Street, this afternoon:

New-York Central	74⅜	Burlington	56
Erie	23¼	Mich. S. Guaranteed	26
Galena	61⅜	Michigan Central	43⅜
Rock Island	36⅜	Hudsons	33
Toledo	24⅜	Missouris	39⅜
Reading	33⅛	Tennessees	36
Illinois Central	66⅜	Virginias	41

The Exchange Market closed for the mail of the *Australasian* this forenoon at the quotations of yesterday, but with less appearance, perhaps, of substantial business—London, 105¼@106 for Bankers', and 104@105 for Merchant bills. The latter are in good supply, from another heavy Export list of Domestic Produce from New-York this week. The aggregate value is one of the largest weekly returns of the season. The clearances (exclusive of specie) from New-York to Foreign ports for the week ending July 17, and since Jan. 1:

	1859.	1860.	1861
Total for the week	$1,546,119	$3,339,968	$3,336,118
Previously reported	28,515,497	37,910,696	57,911,490
Since Jan. 1	$30,061,616	$40,250,674	$61,247,608

The movement of the Banks in the four

principal Cities of the Union, in which weekly reports are made, as shown by their statements of last week, is as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
N. York, June 8...	$117,509,075	$87,656,760	$36,837,036	$8,963,007
Boston, June 10...	60,628,795	18,204,478	6,013,775	6,460,319
Phila., June 10....	24,595,244	15,267,675	5,767,986	2,294,862
N. Orleans, June 8	20,049,464	17,746,237	15,233,791	6,904,381
Total..........	$222,769,57	$138,875,084	$63,852,585	$24,623,569
Last week.........	229,712,035	142,411,312	64,676,891	24,139,399
Last year..........	241,515,046	134,965,391	45,333,924	30,472,948

The following is a statement of the movements of Cotton for the past week and since the 1st of September last, compared with the five preceding years:

	Receipts. Past week.	Receipts. Since Sept. 1.	Exports for past week. To Gt. Brit.	To Fr.	Oth. F. P.
1860-61..	12,000	3,438,000	41,000	4,000	4,000
1859-60..	12,000	4,410,000	40,000	1,000	4,000
1858-9...	9,000	3,617,000	33,000	5,000	8,000
1857-8...	26,000	2,968,000	36,000	7,000	9,000
1856-7...	8,000	2,867,000	13,000	3,000	2,000
1855-6...	9,000	3,414,000	42,000	2,000	9,000

	Exports since Sept. 1. To Gt. Brit.	To France.	Oth. F. P.	Total.	Stock.
1860-61..	2,158,000	571,000	367,000	3,096,000	71,000
1859-60..	2,594,000	566,000	464,000	3,624,000	295,000
1858-9...	1,834,000	398,000	523,000	2,756,000	292,000
1857-8...	1,562,000	359,000	335,000	2,256,000	364,000
1856-7...	1,318,000	371,000	378,000	2,067,000	240,000
1855-6...	1,787,000	472,000	482,000	2,741,000	213,000

The Cotton crop is said to be very promising in some districts, but from the majority of places Messrs. Neill hear that the Spring has been cool and unseasonable, and the young plant is consequently not in so forward a condition as last year. Apart from this and the reduced planting this Spring, which their advices still speak of, there is not much reason for complaint so far. Last advices report a change to warmer weather, and the plant is now generally in bloom. At this early date, nothing can be said as to the probable extent of the crop, but the prevailing impression here is, that under no circumstances can a large yield be gathered. Opinion differs widely as to the reduction in cotton planting this Spring. Early arrivals of new Cotton are not to be expected this year, there being no inducement for planters to hurry forward their crops while the ports are blockaded and the value of the staple quite nominal at the South.

The traffic on the Western Roads in June is going on much better than generally looked for at the beginning of the month. The second week on the Galena line is informally reported as nearly or quite double the same week last season. The Michigan Southern line makes a gain of $6,668 on the same week, although comparing with a heavy week last year. There is a partial gain also on the Toledo and Rock Island lines.

The advices sent out by to-day's steamer to the English holders in the Illinois Central Road, represent that the Winter Wheat harvest has commenced in the Southern counties of the State; the weather most favorable for the growing crops of Spring Wheat and Indian Corn. The receipts of Grain at Chicago sum up 14,065,173 bushels since 1st January. The surplus is so great, however, that the deliveries are still very large, though at low prices in the Chicago market, where No. 1 Wheat is 69c., Corn 22c., Beef Cattle, best lots, $3 50 ℔ 100 lbs. After paying freight and charges, there is not much left for the producer, but this little being in gold, (of which $75,000@$100,000 ℔ day is going out to Illinois by express,) the money is appreciated by the farmers. The Illinois Central Road thus far in 1861 has delivered 4,925,000 bushels.

The receipts on the Michigan Southern for the

Second week in June, 1861	$37,868
Against same week, 1860	31,200
Increase	$6,668

The Rock Island earned the second week in June,

1860	$21,250
1861	21,729
Increase	$479

The Cleveland and Toledo earned the same week,

1860	$13,663
1861	15,062
Increase	$1,399

The Michigan Central Railroad earned the second week of June,

1861	$30,848
1860	28,591
Increase	$2,256

Statement of Coal transported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal.

	Week ending June 15.	For season, to same date.
Del. and Hudson Canal Co....	22,336	164,558
Penn. Coal Co.	23,310	162,993
Total tons	45,646	327,551

For same period last year:

	Week.	Season.
Del. and Hudson Canal Co....	22,340	133,295
Penn. Coal Co.	29,806	146,242
Total tons	52,155	279,537

The following are Thompson Brother's quotations for Currency and Specie to-day:

	Dis.		Dis.
New-England	¼	Kentucky	4 @5
New-York State	¼	Michigan	1
East Jersey	¼	Virginia and N. C.	20@25
West Jersey	⅜	S. C., Ga. and Ala.	25@30
Philadelphia	¼	Louisiana and Tenn.	20
Pennsylvania	2½	Missouri	20
Baltimore	½	Illinois and Wisconsin	60
Maryland	2½@3	Canada	¾
Ohio and Indiana	1@1½	Iowa	4
Indiana Free	4½@5		

Specie—Silver.

Mexican Dollars..1 03@—		Guilders	39@—
Spanish Dollars..1 08@—		English Silver	4 65@4 80
Five Franc Pieces	95@—	Species	1 06@—
French Crowns...1 08@—		Old Am Half Dols.1 02@N	
German Crowns..1 06@—		Old Am. Quar Dol.1 01@—	
Prussian Thalers.	70@—	Span. Silver ℔ oz. 1 19@—	

Gold.

Victoria Sove'ns.4 81@—	Ten Guild Pieces.3 96@—
Old Sovereigns ...4 80@—	Span. Doubloons.10 00@—
Twenty Francs...3 81@—	Pat. Doubloons..15 40@—
Ten Thaler Pieces.7 83@—	Gold, Am Old.5 ℔ c. prem.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

Boston, Tuesday, June 18.

The following is the Bank statement for the past week:

Capital stock	$38,231,700
Loans and discounts	6,074,100
Specie	5,843,700
Due from other Banks	7,208,000
Due to other Banks	8,000,000
Deposits	18,293,000
Circulation	6,452,000

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, June 19.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State 5s, 77½; Reading Railroad, 16¾; Morris Canal. 38⅜; Long Island Railroad, 8⅜; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37⅝. Sight Exchange at par@1-10 discount.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Wednesday, June 19, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 47 bbls. Ashes, 15,061 bbls. Flour, 600 bbls. Corn Meal, 47,529 bushels Wheat, 39,764 bushels Corn, 5 200 bushels Rye, 6,500 bushels Oats, 266 pkgs. Provisions, and 197 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 50 bbls., at $5 43¾@$5 50 for Pots, and $5 62½ for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 708 bbls., including 567 bbls. Pots and 141 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate demand, and sales have been made of 320 bags Laguayra, chiefly at 13¾c.@14¼c.; 50 bags Maracaibo at 14c.; 50 bags Jamaica at 13½c.; and 1,400 bags Rio at 11c.@14c. ℔ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—Has been in very moderate request; prices, however, are gradually advancing. We quote Middling Uplands at 14¼c.@14½c., and other grades at proportionate rates ℔ lb. Sales, to-day, 600 bales. Reviewing the movements of the past week, in this market, Messrs. Neil Bros. & Co. remark: There been rather more business doing in this market during the past week. The inquiry has been chiefly from the home trade to supply the immediate requirements of some of the mills under contract. The recent advices from Liverpool of actual sales there have proved more satisfactory, and created a more buoyant feeling amongst operators. A portion of the week's business has, therefore been on speculation. Holders have taken advantage of the increased demand, and realized an advance of ¼c.@½c. over last week's rates—Middling Upland being now worth 14c.@14¼c., and firmly held while any further activity of moment would give sellers a further advantage. The stock here is comparatively small, and in strong hands, while there is no prospect of any addition to it until trade with the South is reopened. The clearances of the week from this port have been 3,152 bales to Great Britain, and 390 to other foreign ports. The week's sales have been 8 500 bales, and the market closes firm. And of the Southern markets, there is no business to report at the South. The ports are now closed, and it will be seen by the New Orleans telegrams that there is actually no market for Cotton there. From Mobile we have no advices, by mail or telegraph, since the 1st. At Charleston, business is also at a stand, there being no sales reported during the week. Prices are everywhere too irregular to afford quotations. The stock of Cotton in New Orleans, by actual count, on the 15th inst., amounted to 7,400 bales, all in the presses and pickeries." Of the crop prospects, Messrs Wm. P. Wright & Co. observe: "The accounts from the South are contradictory. From some sections we hear that the promise is good; in others indifferent. It is too early to form the least idea of the prospects of the yield. *Receipts*—We have included in our table this week the arrearages at Savannah and Charleston; the figures now given are up to the latest dates. The receipts, proper, for the week, at all the ports, are 5,000 bales. *Exports*—Our table of exports include previous omissions at Charleston and Savannah. The totals are up to the latest dates. The actual export for the week has been: To Great Britain, 22,000; France, 1,000; other foreign ports, 5,000. Total, 28 000 bales. After another week, no further export can take place for months. The following is a statement of the movements in cotton since the 1st September last, as compared with the previous four years:

	1861.	1860.	1859.	1858.	1857.
Rec. at P'ts.	3,445,000	4,410,000	3,617,000	2,968,000	2,867,000
Ex. to G. B.	2,166,000	2,595,000	1,835,000	1,582,000	1,318,000
Ex. to France.	571,000	566,000	398,000	359,000	371,000
Ex. other F.P.	369,000	464,000	523,000	335,000	378,000
Total Export.	3,106,000	3,625,000	2,756,000	2,256,000	2,067,000
St'k on hand..	73,000	295,000	292,000	364,000	240,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Rec. at P'ts..	22,000	12,000	9,000	26,000	8,000
Ex. to G. B....	59,000	43,000	33,000	36,000	13,000
Ex. to France.	1,000	1,000	5,000	7,000	3,000
Ex. other F.P.	7,000	5,000	8,000	9,000	2,000
Total Exports	67,000	49,000	46,000	52,000	18,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour has been unsettled to-day. The supply of extra State has been quite moderate; the demand for this description has been active; prices have advanced 5c.@10c. ℔ bbl. Superfine State has been rather more sought after, but at low rates. Shipping brands of extra Ohio have been in fair request, at buoyant figures. The inquiry for other kinds has been limited, and prices have not varied materially. The reported sales comprise 17,500 bbls., part to arrive, including superfine State, at $4 40@$4 55; poor to choice extra State, at $4 75@$5 10, mainly at $4 80; superfine Western, at $4 40@$4 55; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 75@$5 80; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 80@$6; inferior extra Ohio at $5 10@$5 20; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 25@$5 40, chiefly at $5 30@$5 35 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 40	@$4 55
Extra State	4 75	@ 5 10
Superfine Western	4 40	@ 4 55
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois..	4 75	@ 5 80
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 80	@ 6 00
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 10	@ 5 20
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 25	@ 5 40
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 45	@ 6 90
Fancy Genesee	5 15	@ 5 25
Extra Genesee	5 30	@ 7 25
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri....	5 25	@ 7 25

Southern Flour continues in moderate demand, at former prices. Sales, 2,300 bbls., at $5 70@$6 30 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 35@$9 for very fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in fair request, including inferior to very choice extra at $4 75@$7 50 ℔ bbl. Sales 1,350 bbls. Rye Flour is inactive, at $3@$4 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, and $3 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—All kinds have been quiet, including Raisins, which are quoted at $1 72½@$1 75 for Layer, and Bunch at $1 25@$1 27½ ℔ box.

FIRE CRACKERS—Are in demand, including No. 1 Canton, chiefly at $1 ℔ box.

FISH—The demand has been quite limited and prices have been unsettled for all kinds, including Dry Cod, which are quoted at from $2 37½@$3 37½ ℔ cwt.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less abundant to-day, and holders of desirable lots, especially of Spring, have been less eager to sell. The demand has been good, chiefly for sound lots of Spring, which were quoted quite firm, with an upward tendency in the market. The inquiry for White has been limited, and sellers have experienced considerable difficulty in disposing of their supplies. Buyers are claiming a material reduction in prices. Sales: 132,000 bushels, including White Canada at $1 32; Canada Club, $1 16½@$1 18; White Western, at $1 33@$1 50; Red Western at $1 27@$1 29; amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 18@$1 20, the latter for very choice; Milwaukee Club, unsound to very choice at 95c.@$1 17; Northwestern Club at $1 04@$1 10; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice at 90c.@$1 08; and White State $1 40 ℔ bushel. Corn is less plenty and is in good request at rising prices. The sales reach 64,000 bushels, at 38c.@48c. for very poor to very choice new mixed Western; 54c. for sound old do. do.; 50c.@53c. for Western Yellow, and 48c.@50c. for Northern Yellow, and 50c. for White Western ℔ bushel. Rye is in fair demand at 67c.@69c. ℔ bushel. Sales 5,280 bushels. Barley is unaltered. Oats continue quiet, including Canadian, at 28c.@31c.; Western, at 29c.@31½c., and State at 31½c.@32½c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River continues quiet, to day, at 45c.@50c. for shipment, and 50c.@60c. for local use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in moderate demand, including last year's crop, at 12c.@24c., according to quality, ℔ lb.

HIDES—Are inactive, and prices are unsettled.

LATHS—Eastern are quoted heavy, at $1 35 ℔ thousand.

LEATHER—Very light transactions have been reported in the principal kinds, at irregular prices.

METALS—Have been inactive, to-day, at unchanged figures.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 50 bbls. New-Orleans, at 34c. cash; small lots of Porto Rico, at 22c.@23c.; and 190 hhds. clayed Cuba, for distilling, at 13c.; also, 77 hhds Porto Rico, (by auction,) at 17½c.@22c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Turpentine are essentially unaltered. Resin is in fair request, including Common, which is now quoted up to $2 25@$2 31¼ ℔ 310 lbs., from yard and delivered.

OILS—All descriptions have been quiet, here, to-day. The changes in prices have been unimportant.

New-Bedford Market, Week Ending June 17.

Sperm—Although there is inquiry for Sperm, the transactions since our last have been limited, owing to the downward tendency of the views of purchasers, holders being unwilling to meet those views. The sales have been 100 bbls. for export at $1 20 ℔ gallon, and 300 do. to the trade at a price not transpired.

Whale—We have no change to note in the market for Whale, which is in fair demand. The sales for the week embrace 5,300 bbls., in parcels, at 38c.@41c., ℔ gallon—mostly for export.

Whalebone—No transactions in this market since our last.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. Sp.	Bbls. Wh.	Lbs. bone.
From Jan. 1 to June 17, '61.	32,175	80,196	792,200
Same time last year	29,744	100,476	911,700

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in limited demand, and sales have been confined to 400 bbls., including Mess, at $15 37½@$15 62½, chiefly at $15 50, and Prime at $10 50@$10 75 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive, at 6c.@6½c. for Hams, and 4¼c.@5c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Lard is inquired for and is steady; sales 370 tcs. and bbls., at 8⅞c.@9⅛c., ℔ lb. Beef is quiet at $10 75@$12 for extra Mess; $8 75@$10 25 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 50@$6 00 for Country Mess ℔ bbl.; prime Mess, $16 50@$18 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $12 50@$14 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is in demand, at from 8c.@13c. for Western, and 9c.@15c. for State, ℔ lb. Cheese is selling at 3c.@7c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales 75 tcs., in lots, at $5 62½@$6 37½ ℔ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Sales, to-day, 200 bags damaged Pimento on private terms.

SUGARS—A moderate business was transacted, to-day, comprising 540 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 4¾c.@5¼c., with 670 boxes Havana, part at 5⅝c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 18 000 lbs. at 8⅜c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been made to-day of 600 bbls., chiefly at 16½c., and a lot of E. & D., as high as 17c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements were restricted, to-day, and rates were somewhat unsettled. For Liverpool—Flour, 1s. 6d.@1s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Wheat in bulk and bags, 7d.@7½d.; Corn, 6¼d.@6¾d., ℔ bushel; Cotton, ½d.@5-32d. ℔ lb.; Resin, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ℔ 310 lbs.; Pork, 2s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 3s. 6d.@4s. ℔ tierce; Tobacco, 25s.; Lard and Bacon, 22s. 6d.@27s. 6d.; Tallow, 20s.@25s. ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 4½d.@2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 7½d.@9d. ℔ bushel. Bacon and Lard, 30s.@35s. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 6d. and 2s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 8d.@9d.; Resin, 2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Pork, 3s. ℔ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@30s.; Cheese, 35s. ℔ ton. For Hamburg—228 hhds. Melado, at 25s. ℔ ton. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A British brig, 215 tons, to Cork and a market, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 10½d. in bulk; a Norwegian bark, 467 tons, to Lisbon, 300 hhds. Tobacco, $12, and heavy Pipe Staves, $32 50; a bark, 549 tons, from Boston to London, £850; a brig, hence to Porto Rico and back, Sugar 40c. and Molasses $3; a British schooner, 1,100 bbls., to St. Domingo and back, $1 200; two schooners, about 1,500 bbls. each, to the West Indies, 60c.; a British brig, 274 tons, to Havana, $1,800; a schooner, 1,000 bbls., to Nassau, N. P., and back, $700; one, 200 tons, from Port Ewen to Aspinwall, Coal, $5; a brig, 340 tons, same voyage, $5 50; a schooner, 248 tons, to Key West, 1,000 bbls. Cement, 50c., and Measurement Goods, 12c.; a ship, 717 tons, hence to Batavia and Singapore (chartered in Boston), a barque, 438 tons, to Marseilles, light Pipe Staves, a schooner, 199 tons, to Buenos Ayres, and a bark, 317 tons, to Cardenas, on private terms.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

New-York, Wednesday, June 19, 1861.

Current prices of Produce, prepared expressly for the New-York Times by Pinney & Johnson, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 233 Fulton-street. Our quotations are realized by regular Commission Houses.

BUTTER.

Orange County Pails have again declined to-day to 15c. for the very best, and 12½c.@14c. for Pails simply fine. There is a moderate inquiry for State and Western Firkins for shipping, but a small portion of the receipts will come up to the standard for that purpose. The market is weak, and with large receipts daily grows weaker.

Orange County Pails	12	@	15
Fine State half-firkin Tubs—Yellow	12	@	13
Fair State half-firkin Tubs—Yellow	10	@	12
Fine Welsh Tubs	12	@	13
Fair Welsh Tubs	10	@	12
Western Reserve Choice	12	@	14
Western Reserve Fair	8	@	11
Ohio Common to Good	8	@	—

CHEESE

Is unchanged.

Fine State Dairy	5	@	7
Fair State Dairy	3	@	5
Ohio Fine	5	@	6
Ohio Common	3	@	4
Nutmeg	6	@	7
Pineapple	6	@	9
New Cheese—best	7	@	8
New Cheese—common	2	@	4

EGGS.

Though the receipts have been moderate, yet the demand for Eggs has been light, and the market in consequence is weak. The best marks have been offered and sold at 12c., while inferior lots from the West are salable only loss off.

BEANS

Active and scarce.

Small Pea, Prime	1 80	@2 00
Medium	1 75	@1 85
Marrow	—	@2 25
Kidney	2 00	@2 25

DRIED FRUITS

No change.

Dried Apples, State and Western	3	@	3½
Dried Apples, Southern	1	@	1½
Dried Peaches, Pealed Bright	10	@	12
Dried Peaches, Unpeeled	3	@	5

POULTRY

Scarce and prices firm. We quote:

Turkeys, live, ℔ lb	11	@	14
Turkeys, dressed, ℔ lb	12	@	14
Fowls, live, ℔ lb	11	@	12½
Fowls, dressed, ℔ lb	12	@	14
Chickens, Bucks Co., Spring, ℔ pair	62	@	75
Chickens, Philadelphia, ℔ lb	11	@	13
Pigeons, Flight, ℔ dozen	1 00	@1	25
Pigeons, Stall, ℔ dozen	1 50	@1	75

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.

We quote in bulk:

Bermudas	4 00	@4 50
Mercers	1 50	@2 75
Peach Blows	1 55	@1 75
Buckeyes	—	@1 50
Junes	1 00	@1 25
Beets	—	@ 75
Parsnips	—	@1 00
Tomatoes, ℔ box	63	@ —

GREEN APPLES.

We quote:

Russets	2 00	@3 00

BEESWAX

Is quiet at 28c.@29c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Wednesday Evening, June 19, 1861.

As compared with last week there has been quite a falling off in numbers, of sheep and swine, while other animals intended for slaughter, hold good. Beeves number about 100 more than last week, and are heavier and superior in quality. The market has been pretty lively, although quite drawn out, sales beginning at Bergen Hill, on Saturday, and continuing there and at Forty-fourth-street on Monday, previous to the regular sales of Tuesday and Wednesday. The stock was all sold by Wednesday noon, at last week's prices, or a shade higher, in consequence of improved quality. Most of the cattle were taken by butchers, as there were not enough to reduce the prices sufficiently low for graziers to purchase, though a few hundred are wanted by those who have more grass than cattle to eat it....Milch cows sell slowly, mainly at low prices. A few fancy animals have been disposed of to City merchants at high figures, say $60@$75 each....Veal calves are very abundant and cheaper than ever. They sell with difficulty at 3c.@4c. ℔ lb., live weight. A few of the best brought 4½c. at the opening of the market.... Sheep and lambs are unchanged in prices, but sell rather quicker. Good sheep command 4c., and very fat ones 4¼c.@4½c. ℔ lb., live weight. Live hogs are not as plenty, and bring improved prices. Stock all sold, mainly at about 4½c. for corn-fed and 3¾c. for distillery hogs.

The following figures, carefully compiled from our former reports, and from statistics gathered at all the City yards, including the cattle sold direct to butchers at Bergen, give a comparative view of the past market supplies and show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 18:

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week	3,766	132	1,111	9,094	4,236
Previous week	3,688	109	1,087	10,971	5,466
Same week last year	4,678	139	1,158	8,609	3,253
Weekly average of beeves for 1860					4,360
Weekly average of beeves for 1859					3,950
Weekly average of beeves for 1858					3,676
Weekly average of beeves for 1857					3,143

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 19,084. Total number received the previous week, 21,321; being a decrease of 2 237.

Of the 3,766 fresh bullocks received during this week, —— were taken to the Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street; 600 were sold at the Bergen yards, at the terminus of the Erie Railroad; 101 were yarded at Browning's, — at O'Brien's, on Sixth-street, 25 at Chamberlin's yards on Robinson-street.

The 3,766 beeves yarded at Forty-fourth-street came in by the following routes: Erie Railroad, 993; Hudson River Railroad, 1,666; New-Jersey Central Railroad, 440; Harlem Railroad, 444; Hudson River boats, 210; Camden and Amboy Railroad, 13.

Of the 3,766 bullocks yarded at Forty-fourth-street, this week, so far as we could ascertain their origin, 64 head came from New-York, 2,681 from Illinois, 355 from Ohio, 238 from Indiana, 288 from Iowa, 127 from Kentucky, and 13 from Pennsylvania.

CATTLE MARKET YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

Unfortunately for all concerned, there is no longer any regular opening of the market. The attempt, on the part of the Allertons, to break up the Bergen Market, by opening the Forty-fourth street yards for selling cattle on Monday, is responded to by a Saturday's market at Bergen Hill, so that four days per week are now devoted to selling cattle. Conducted in this way, it is a hap-hazard business, no one knowing how many are being sold, how many are wanted, or what price should be asked. So universal was the dissatisfaction this week, that it is likely the thing will work its own cure. Besides being bad policy to scatter the markets, rather than concentrate them, a Monday trade will make it necessary to send the cattle here on Sunday, and many of the sellers who live at a distance from the City must also leave home on Sunday to be on hand early Monday morning, even if they do not reach the yards on Sunday, and secure droves to sell the next day. If the principal brokers would agree to keep away from the yards until Tuesday, and advise shippers to land their cattle here Monday night or Tuesday morning, this objectional feature, which some are trying hard to push forward as a fixed thing, might be checked at once.

About 200 cattle were sold at Bergen on Saturday last, and 400 more on Monday. From 300 to 350 were sold at Forty-fourth-street on Monday, after which the regular, or rather irregular, market opened on Tuesday with about 3,200 in the yards. The quality of the cattle was very good, even better than previously, though we have been having good cattle for a month past. Illinois is sending two-thirds of the cattle, and from the appearance of them we may judge that, in addition to tall grass, they have had plenty of corn. Trade was brisk on Tuesday, and not over 200 head were left for Wednesday's market. They proved sufficient, however, as very few buyers were present that day, having purchased during the three previous market days. Prices scarcely varied from the previous week.

Taking the average of this week's sales, and setting down those of last week for comparison, we have the following:

	This Week.	Last Week.
Premium	9c. @ 9½c.	None.
First quality	9c. @ —	9c. @ 9½c.
Medium to good	8¼c.@ 8¾c.	8½c.@ 8¾c.
Poor quality	7½c.@ 8c.	7½c.@ 8c.
Poorest quality	7¼c.@ 7½c.	7c. @ 7½c.
General selling prices..	8c. @ 9c.	8c. @ 8¾c.
Average of all sales	8¾c.@ —	8¼c.@ 8½c.

Most of the really good cattle sold for near 9c, and scarcely anything went over that figure. We have advanced our quotations a trifle, due rather to the improved quality, however, rather than a real rise in the market.

About 200 cattle were sent to Harrisburgh from the West, on the original contract. Eastern buyers took 1,400 from Albany.

The following notes of particular lots, embracing all classes, will convey an idea of the various transactions extending through the entire market:

J. C and W. W. Hoag sold 70 of Capt. Hutchinson's Illinois cattle, a fairish lot of light 7 cwt., which run out at 8c.@9c.

Tedd & Wheeler sold one lot of 90 Illinois cattle, for G. Reed. They were a good lot of steers, rated 8¾ cwt., which sold at 8c.@9c. Also 45 for same owner, a similar lot of same weight, at 8c.@9c.

Mr. Wheeler bought a splendid four-year-old Indiana steer of Murray, which he adds to his stock of fat cattle, numbering about 140 head, with which he will astonish New-Yorkers about Christmas. The steer bought to-day weighed 2,119 lbs gross, and cost $125, or about 9c. ℔ lb net, as he would dress about 14 cwt. Wheeler bought two car loads of fat cattle at Albany, which were sent to the farm in Westchester County.

T. C. Eastman sold 63 of J. Dalbey's Illinois steers. They were just a fair lot of 1,465 lbs. home weight, which retailed here at $65 each; rated 740 lbs. Also, 30 Kentucky cattle for Kennedy, at 8¾c., on scant 9 cwt.

Geo. Ayrault sold 49 Chicago stillers, for Conger & Co., at 8c.@8½c. Common lot of 6 cwt.

Shepard & Vail sold 79 Ohio and Illinois steers, bought at Albany. They were a good lot, and retailed here at 8½c. Also, for Curtis & Tilden. 38 Illinois stillers, of 7 cwt.—a good lot and run out at 8c.@8½c.

Beach & Bray sold 125 Iowa steers for Geo. Bentley. They were a fair lot, of 6½ cwt., and run out at 8c.@9c., part here and part at Bergen. Also, for Bentley & Wood, 32 Illinois cattle, of similar weights, at 8½c.@9c.

Murray & Glover sold, on their own account, 72 good Illinois steers, of 7 cwt., at 8¾c. Also 36 Illinois stillers, on their own account, at 8c.@9c. They were a decent lot of 6½ cwt.

S. Ulery, for J. T. Alexander, 105 pretty clever, with some roughish Illinois steers and oxen, of near 8 cwt., at 8c.@9c.

Hawxhurst & Walling sold, on their own account, 41 fair Indiana steers, of 6½ cwt.@6¾ cwt., at 8½c. plump. Also, here, on Monday, 21 light thinnish steers, at 8c.

D. Barnes sold 32 fair Ohio cattle on his own account, at 8c.@8½c. on 7¼ cwt. Also, with H. Barnes, 45 prime Ohio cattle for G. Reed, at 8½c.@9c., rated 8¼ cwt. Three of the best sold to W. Lalor for $90 each, or plump 9c.

I. Budlong sold 32 Illinois stillers for Beach & Webb, a medium lot of 7 cwt., which sold for $59 ℔ head. All sold yesterday.

C. W. Conger sold 108 fairish 7¼ cwt. Illinois steers and oxen for J. T. Alexander, at 8c.@9c. Average, 8½c.

White & Son, for H. R. Smith & Co., 102 Iowa steers, of 7¾ cwt., at 8c.@9c.

J. A. Merritt sold 108 Illinois cattle for J. T. Alexander, just a medium lot, of 7¼ cwt., which run out at 8c.@8½c., average 8¼c.

H. Myers, on his own account, 61 Ohio cattle, bought at the yards. They were a fair lot, of 7¼ cwt.@7½ cwt., and run out at 8½c.

B. Bartram sold for Alexander 105 just decent 7¾ cwt. Illinois steers, with a few oxen, at $63 62 each, or 8¾c.

MILCH COWS.

There is no improvement in the cow trade, excepting that a few nice cows have been sent in and sold, in the street, as fancy cows, at $60@$75 each, and we saw one very handsome native cow for which the owner asked $100, but probably would not refuse an offer of $75. An *asking* and a *taking* price, with cow dealers, is a very different thing. Good cows were selling at $35@$40 each, but the demand is quite limited.

VEAL CALVES.

At no former week during several years past have calves sold at so low prices, and been so hard to work off as now. The numbers were not extravagantly large, but the calves were of large size, and many of them fat. Some of the early sales at Forty-fourth-street were at 4¼c.@4½c., but long before all were sold, 4c. was the top price for prime fat calves of 200 lbs. each, while fair calves sold at 3c. ℔ lb, live weight. The market was ½c worse than one week ago. Those who bought stock in the country to sell here found hard work to get back first cost, to say nothing of expenses. Once more we repeat, that farmers had better keep their own, and even buy of milkmen, for future cows, beeves and working oxen.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The arrivals are not as heavy, and trade is rather brisker, especially for sheep. Lambs were selling 25c. ℔ head lower, and slow at that. One lot, which cost $3 each in the country, sold at Forty-fourth-street at first cost. Most of the really good lambs were bringing $4 25@$5 ℔ head. Sheep are worth 3½c.@4c. ℔ lb., live weight. If extra fat, they command 4¼c. and even 4½c.

Browning reports the following receipts at his extensive market place in Sixth-street: From Ohio—1,711 brought in; 201 by M. Comstock; 209, W. M. Battle; 201, S. W. Payne; 101, J. Bradfield; 367, D. G. Morris; 225, S. Sidner; 211, J. A. Pringle; 196, G. Schickedants. From New Jersey—1,351 brought in; 79 by J. G. Schomp; 110, R. Bellis; 45, P. Brewer; 230, G. B. Holcombe; 203, A. Robbins; 38, T. Brutten; 6, J. Stantial; 23 Lindebury & Sutton; 41, E. Hunt; 72 E. L. Abbott; 126 L. Bellis; 87, J. Cornell; 26 P. Bellis; 57, W. L. Bellis; 33, W. B. Tompkins; 43, M. Depuis; 47, A. J. Sweesey; 22, P. A. Bloom; 15, J. N. Pidcock; 33, A. Snyder. From New-York—120 by W. T. Crittenden. From Pennsylvania—152 by J. Kerwin. From Indiana—259 by J. Simons.—Total, 3,593.

Wm. D. Bellis sold:

276 Ohio sheep for Trimble	$1,333 50
202 Ohio sheep, for J. Childs	594 50
101 Ohio sheep, for J. Sidner	378 75
201 Ohio sheep, for S. W. Payne	678 00
15 N. J. lambs, for J. N. Pitcock	43 00
219 N. J. lambs, for L. Bellis	997 00
40 N. J. lambs, for P. A. Bloom	160 00
182 N. J. lambs, for J. Cornell	730 37
66 N. J. lambs, for P. H. Bellis	253 38
101 N. J. lambs, for E. Hunt	482 18
278 N. J. lambs, for G. B. Holcombe	1,103 21
184 N. J. lambs, for E. L. Abbott	719 10
100 N. J. lambs, for R. Bellis	390 87
87 G. J. lambs, for A. Snyder	309 75
79 N. S. lambs, for J. G. Schomp	327 25
26 N. J. lambs, for P. Brewer	97 50
57 N. J. lambs, for D. T. Runyon	229 25
2,314	$8,827 61

Average, $3 81. The 1,434 lambs averaged $4 07, and the sheep $3 40 ℔ head.

Thos. C. Larkin sold:

280 sheep for	$948 57	192 sheep for	693 63
201 sheep for	677 50	169 sheep for	593 50
Totals		842	$2,913 20

Average, $3 46 ℔ head. They were all sheep, and brought from $3 37 to $3 75 each. Larkin sold one very fat sheep to-day for $10, which would probably weigh 185 lbs. Also, 4 at $6 ℔ head.

West & Hart sold 873 head at an average of $3 71 each.

Chamberlin reports 2,633 sheep and 928 lambs received at Nos. 70 and 72 Robinson street. Sales were made by Kase & McPherson, Judd & Buckingham, A. Van Wert, W. S. Chamberlin and owners, as follows:

80 sheep	$5 00	47 lambs	$5 00
170 sheep	4 37½	48 lambs	4 50
209 sheep	4 25	59 lambs	4 37½
120 sheep	4 00	125 lambs	4 25
205 sheep	3 68¾	26 lambs	4 12½
100 sheep	3 56¼	59 lambs	4 00
367 sheep	3 50	124 lambs	3 75
94 sheep	3 44	146 lambs	3 50
189 sheep	3 37½	55 lambs	3 37½
66 sheep	3 31¼	31 lambs	3 25
493 sheep	3 25	17 lambs	3 12½
81 sheep	3 12½	86 lambs	3 00
269 sheep	3 00	33 lambs	2 95
190 sheep	2 75	42 lambs	2 75
		30 lambs	2 50

SWINE.

Receipts are considerably lighter and the market firmer at a trifling advance in prices. They are now selling as fast as they are received. Arrivals for week, 4,236.

G. W. Dorman, Commission Broker at the Fortieth-street yards, reports prices, for the current week, as follows:

	Live.	Dressed.
Corn Hogs—Prime	4½c.@4¾c.	5¾c.@5⅞c.
Corn Hogs—Medium	4½c.@4⅝c.	5½c.@5⅝c.
Corn Hogs—Light and fat.	4½c.@4⅝c.	5¾c.@6c.
Still Hogs	3¾c.@4c.	4¾c.@5c.

Light hogs sell the best. Market fair; hogs selling as fast as they arrive at the above figures.

Albany Live Stock Market.

Albany, Monday, June 17, 1861.

Beeves.—The receipts continue heavy, there being a small increase over the number yarded last week. While there are but comparatively few strictly extra and no premium on sale, the quality is very fair. Notwithstanding the large number on sale, the market opened active, at last week's prices (in a few instances a slight advance was obtained.) The New Yorkers commenced buying early, and took their full share, while the Eastern men held back, saying that they could not buy at the prices established by their competitors. Toward the close, however, the market growing a little heavy, they gained some concessions, and picked up six or eight hundred head. Several car loads of Kentucky steers were taken by farmers in the river counties, to be placed on their grazing lands.

Freights.—From Buffalo to Albany, 37½c. ℔ 100 lbs. From Albany to New York, by Railroad, 5c. ℔ 100 lbs. State cattle, from Albany to New-York, by Railroad, $25 ℔ car load. By propeller, $10 ℔ car load for Western, and $1 ℔ head for State cattle. From Albany to Brighton, $25 ℔ car on Western, and $40 ℔ car on State cattle.

Receipts.—The following is our comparative statement of receipts at this market over the Central Railroad, estimating 15 to the car:

	This week.	Last week.	Cor. week last year.
Cattle	4,320	4,275	3,893
Sheep	4,208	1,830	2,858
Hogs	61	—	100

	Average weekly receipts last year.	Total since Jan. 1.	Total same date last year.
Cattle	3,141	80,695	76,825
Sheep	3,867	69,145	79,953
Hogs	316	757	9,145

Prices.—We make but little alteration. Nearly all the sales have been made at last week's figures:

	This Week.	Last Week.
Premium	—@—	—@—
Extra	4½@4¾	4¼@ 4¾
First quality	4 @4¼	3⅞@ 4¼
Second quality	3½@3⅝	3⅛@ 3½
Third quality	2¾@3	3¼@ 3

Sales.—Nearly three thousand head have changed hands here at the above quotations.

Sheep and Lambs.—There are too many sheep on the market, and but few lambs. The market is very heavy. Few or no sales—none worth quoting—are making here. We saw one lot of extra Western, averaging 100 lbs., which the owner held at 4c. ℔ lb., but there are no buyers at that figure.

Hogs.—Receipts at East Albany for the week, about 2,000. Stock hogs are in demand and all sell quick at 5½c.@6¼c., both still fed and fat; corn fed are neglected. The former sell slowly at 3½c. ℔ lb., and the latter at 4¼c.@4½c.

Milch Cows plenty and in some demand at $26@$33 for common and $40@$55 for good to extra.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	June 8
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June 12
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	June 12
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	June 12
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	June 15
Parana	Galway	New-York	June 18
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	June 19
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	June 22
John Bell	Glasgow	Quebec	June 22
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	June 29
Anglia	Galway	New York	July 2
Hibernia	Galway	Boston	July
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	July 3
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 10
Prince Albert	Galway	Boston	July 16
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	July 17
Malacca	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Aug. 1
Pangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4

FROM AMERICA.

Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	June 22
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	June 22
Adriatic	New-York	Galway	June 25
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	June 26
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	June 29
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	June 29
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	July 3
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	July 6
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	July 10
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	July 13
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	July 17
America	Boston	Liverpool	July 24
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	July 27
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 10

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Fulton*, will close at the Post office on Saturday morning, at 10 A. M.

Mails close at the Post-office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. (Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.")

North Mails close at.............5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.............5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails, (via Erie Railroad)5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at......5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 5:30 P. M.
On Sunday, all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

A GENTLEMAN WRITES TO LEA & PERRINS thus: "I have carried a bottle of your Worcestershire Sauce in a tour I have just completed through Spain and Portugal, and believe I owe my present state of health to its use. Your Sauce is Stomachic and I think medicinal. I can with truth say there is nothing in a traveler's baggage so essential to his comfort, at least in these countries, as your Sauce."

For sale by all respectable grocers and fruiterers.

JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, Union square, late No. 405 Broadway, sole Agents.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, ZINC &c.—TIN and TERNE PLATE, CHARCOAL and COKE, SHEET-IRON—Belgian, Russian, English, American, ZINC, COPPER, SPELTER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c. For sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. [illegible] Water-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A TIMELY NUMBER.
ATLANTIC MONTHLY.
FOR
JULY, 1861.
THIS DAY PUBLISHED.

MAJOR WINTHROP contributed to this Number another very graphic War Sketch.
MRS. H. B. STOWE continues her story of "Agnes of Sorrento."
PROF. O. W. HOLMES writes for every number.

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Sun-Painting and Sun-Sculpture, by O. W. Holmes.
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Reviews and Literary Notices.

Recent American Publications.

TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers, Boston, Mass.

MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR.

The subscribers have prepared for publication a Military Map of part of Virginia and Maryland, with the Railroads, Common Roads, Elevations of the Principal Heights, Depth of Water in the Rivers, Bays, Roadsteads, &c., &c. It will be ready for sale on Wednesday. Agents and Dealers supplied.

E. & G. W. BLUNT,
No. 179 Water-st.

AUCTION SALES.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.

FINE ORIGINAL OIL-PAINTINGS.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, June 20, at 11 o'clock, at their salesrooms, Nos 155 and 157 Broadway, a collection of fine oil-paintings, among which are many originals, bearing the CERTIFICATES of the artists. Among them will be found:

INTERIOR AND FIGURES, by ALINE DE SENNECOURT
THE SLEEPING HUNTER, by A. DE BRACKELAER.
WINTER SCENE, by SMETS.
TWO LANDSCAPES WITH SHEEP, by VAN SEVERDONCK.
THE LETTER, by STACHE.
THE HORSE FAIR, school of WOUVERMANS.

Also, several fine specimens by Roessells, Tannuer, Wouvermans, Cantineau, and other well known artists. The paintings are now on exhibition and will be positively sold without reserve.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

CLOSING SALE OF ARTISTIC MARBLE STATUARY, CHOICE OIL PAINTINGS, BOHEMIAN GLASS, PARIAN FIGURES, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, June 19 and 21, at 12 o'clock each day, at No. 405 Broadway, artistic Carrara marble statuary; also a number of choice Italian oil paintings, marble vases, card receivers, Mosaic tables, Bohemian glass, Parian figures, &c. Particular attention is called to the above sale, as it will be peremptory. Goods now on exhibition.

Joseph Hegeman, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, JUNE 21, AT 10 A. M., AT THE central salesrooms, Willoughby-st., corner of Pearl. Regular weekly sale. Rosewood parlor furniture, in green reps and satin brocatel handsome rosewood extension table, rosewood, mahogany and walnut and painted chamber furniture, with marble-top secretary, bedstead, oval pier glasses, oak and walnut buffets, and two sewing-machines. At 4 P. M., balance remaining of fancy goods, ladies' work boxes, gent's dressing cases, walking canes, chess-men, lot of games, pocket-books, bags, &c.

S. & J. Bogart, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT THE auction rooms, No. 1 North William-st., mortgage sale of household furniture, billiard table, restaurant furniture, one rosewood marble bed billiard table, 11 lobby and 39 cane chairs, mirrors, crockery and glassware, gas fixtures, writing desk, 30 dozen porter, high stools, range, kitchen furniture, copper coffee boiler, 2 sets harness, 2 eagles, 2 flags, 1 marble-top oyster-stand, &c. JOHN W. SOMERINDYKE, Agent for Mortg

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, &c., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at Auction, on THURSDAY, June 20, 1861, at 11 o'clock, at No. 3 Pine-st., by order of J. Henderson, Navy Agent:

One Chronometer, Parkins & Frodsham,
One Chronometer (gold pocket), Reid.
One Chronometer (silver pocket), Barrands.
Fourteen silver comparing watches.

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, JUNE 20, at 12½ o'clock, at the stock salesroom, No. 52 William st., a good variety of insurance stocks, bank stocks, bonds, and other securities suitable for investments. For full particulars, see *Courier and Enquirer, News, Commercial Advertiser* and *Evening Post*. Catalogues can be obtained at the salesroom. Next regular sale on Monday, June 24.

A. M. Cristalar, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF MARYLAND AND OTHER MARBLE.—A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer, will sell THIS DAY (Thursday), June 20, at 1 o'clock, at No. 1,430 Broadway, about 2,000 feet of marble. Sale positive. The trade are invited.

J. P. Montgomery, Auctioneer.

550 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, at auction, on THURSDAY, June 20, at 10 A. M., at store of J. S. Leverett & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., comprising a large assortment of fresh City made and Eastern goods, adapted to City and country trade.

J. H. Burley, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds, mirrors, carpets, feather beds, mattresses, sewing-machine, ice-boxes matting, stoves, cutlery, sheets, table linen, kitchenware, &c.

Geo. G. Haydock, Auctioneer.

EARTHENWARE AND GLASSWARE—BY ROBERT HAYDOCK, THIS DAY at 10 o'clock, at his store No. 101 Liberty st. 119 crates white granite and common ware, 350 packages flint glass ware.

DRY GOODS.

AT THE UNION MANTILLA COMPANY,
NO. 691 BROADWAY.

The balance of the stock
AT HALF PRICE,
To close the concern by July 1.

BAREGE CIRCULARS for $3, worth $6.
CLOTH CIRCULARS for $5, worth $10.
SILK CIRCULARS for $9, worth $18.
TRAVELING DUSTERS and SUITES at the same rate.

REAL MOZAMBIQUE.

500 PIECES, YARD WIDE, ARE OFFERED, TO-DAY, AT THE WONDERFUL PRICE OF 25c. PER YARD.
Cost of importation, 95c.

JUST OPENED:

200 PIECES BAREGE ANGLAIS, 2 YARDS WIDE, in great demand, only 25c., half cost.
At LEGRAIN'S,
No. 729 Broadway, corner of Waverley-place,
late James Gray & Co.

P. S.—The entire stock of RICH LACES, SILKS and BAREGES of the late firm (having to be sold within a month) has been marked at half price.

BARGAINS AT MACY'S
CLOSING SALE FOR JUNE.
BARGAINS AT MACY'S.
CLOSING $10,000 WORTH SPRING RIBBONS.
4s. RIBBONS all marked down to 3s.
3s. RIBBONS all marked down to 2s.
2s. RIBBONS all marked down to 1s. 6d.
1s. 6d. RIBBONS all marked down to 1s.
1s RIBBONS all marked down to 6d.
AUCTION LOTS EMBROIDERED COLLARS, at ⅓ cost.
AUCTION LOTS EMBROIDERED SETS, at ⅓ cost.
AUCTION LOTS Lace Collars and Sets, very cheap.
Collars and Sets, French and Swiss, at 8s. and 10s.; cost to import, $2 50. All our Embroideries closing at same rates.
MANTILLA LACES, LACE MANTILLAS, LACE SHAWLS, LACE CENTRES, &c., ALL MARKED WAY DOWN, TO BE CLOSED OUT THIS MONTH.
HOSIERY and GLOVES closing at half the cost of importation.
Bargains in LACE MITTS, from Auction.
PARASOLS and SUN UMBRELLAS, cheaper than any other house in the City.
SPLENDID STOCK FRENCH FLOWERS, very cheap.
LACE CURTAINS, CURTAIN LACES, VESTIBULE LACES, WHITE GOODS, LINEN GOODS, LINEN HDFFS., HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, closing very low.
LADIES' BEST KID GLOVES, 63 CENTS A PAIR.
NONE BETTER IN THE CITY AT ANY PRICE.
R. H. MACY, 6th av. and 14th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

12,000.—A PARTY WHO HAS A MONOPOLY of an article indispensable for the health and comfort of troops and sailors, and has official authority to supply each garrison in the field or camp, wishes to find a responsible person to engage with him in the business. The supply required will be large. The business is highly respectable; it has been established in this City for eight years. So desirable an opportunity to enter into a profitable business, war or no war, seldom occurs. Address, with real name, J. F. G., Box No. 132 *Times* Office, New-York.

$5,000—PARTNER WANTED—TO ENGAGE in a business in this City, which will pay from $15 000 to $20,000 per annum; full explanation given upon an interview; references unquestionable given and required. No agent need apply; principals only dealt with. Address H. H. ALLEN, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

LOAN OFFICES.

MONEY ADVANCED ON DIAMOND JEWELRY, watches and plate, or bought for cash at the highest prices, by LOUIS ANRICH,
No. 723 Broadway, under New-York Hotel.

AT THE FINAL MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE appointed by the Sons of Massachusetts to receive the First Regiment of Three Years' Volunteers, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the thanks of the Committee be presented to Mayor Van Vorst, of Jersey City, for his attention to the Sons of Massachusetts, and for the efficient aid rendered by the Jersey City Police on the arrival and reception of the First Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, Sunday, June 16, 1861.

That the thanks of the Committee be presented to the Superintendents of the New Jersey and Erie Railroad Companies, for their attention to the Sons of Massachusetts, and for the use of the depôts in which the collation was provided for the troops.

That copies of the above resolutions be forwarded to these gentlemen, and be published in the newspapers.

RICHARD WARREN, President.

JOHN W. CANDLER, Secretary.

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE SICK HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE!

By the use of these Pills the periodical attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea and Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

THE CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system, or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children*.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicine. A box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

THE FOLLOWING INDORSEMENTS OF SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM HEADACHE THAT A SPEEDY AND SURE CURE IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these testimonials are unsolicited by Mr. Spalding, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficiency of this truly Scientific Discovery.

Masonville, Conn., Feb. 5, 1861.

Mr. Spalding.
Sir:
I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and I like them so well that I want you to send me two dollars' worth more. Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.
Send the pills by mail, and oblige,
Your ob't servant,
JAMES KENNEDY.

Haverford, Pa., Feb. 6, 1861.

Mr. Spalding.
Sir:
I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills. *I have received a great deal of benefit from them.*
Yours, respectfully,
MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

Spruce Creek, Huntington County, Penn., Jan. 18, 1861.

H. C. Spalding.
Sir:
You will please send me two boxes of your Pills. Send them immediately.
Respectfully yours,
JNO. B. SIMONS.
P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and find them *excellent*.

Belle Vernon, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.

Henry C. Spalding, Esq.:
Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. *They are truly the best pills I have ever tried.*
Direct,
A. STOVER, P. M.
Belle Vernon, Wyandotte County, Ohio.

Beverly, Mass., Dec. 11, 1860.

H. C. Spalding, Esq.:
I wish for some circulars or large show bills to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind please send to me. One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days) was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her.
Respectfully, yours,
W. B. WILKES.

Reynoldsburgh, Franklin Co., Ohio, Jan. 9, 1861.

Henry C. Spalding,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.
Dear Sir:
Inclosed find twenty-five cents, (25,) for which send a box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburgh, Franklin Co., Ohio.
Your Pills work like a charm—cure headache almost *instanter*.
Truly yours,
WM. C. FILLER.

Ypsilanti, Mich., Jan. 14, 1861.

Mr. Spalding.
Sir:
Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills, for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.
Please send by return mail. Direct to
A. R. WHEELER,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.
Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz.: Cure of headache in all its forms.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.
They have been tested in more than a thousand cases with entire success.

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.
If you are, or have been troubled with the headache, send for a box of (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.
The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effectual remedy for the Headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

From the Western Railroad Gazette, Chicago, Ill.
We heartily indorse Mr. Spalding and his unrivaled Cephalic Pills.

From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va.
We are sure that persons suffering with the Headache, who try them, will stick to them.

From the Southern Path-Finder, New-Orleans, La.
Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

From the St. Louis Democrat.
The immense demand for the article (Cephalic Pills) is rapidly increasing.

From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.
Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not know to possess real merit.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.
The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.
Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.
Said to be efficacious for the Headache.

From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!
ECONOMY! DISPATCH!
"A Stitch in Time Saves Nine."

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents.

Address,
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public, imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name, SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, is on the outside wrapper. All others are swindling counterfeits.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $2 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself*—or may retain *One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

The New-York Times in Europe.

Messrs. SAMPSON LOW, SON & Co., No. 47 Ludgate Hill, are agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in London.

Messrs. HAVENDER, KERR & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, are agents for the TIMES in Paris.

Subscriptions will be received and single copies may be procured at either place.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—THE PATRIOT'S DREAM—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway—Church's Painting, "THE HEART"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The intelligence which reached us at a late hour on Tuesday night, that a battle had been fought at Booneville, Mo., between the Federal forces, under Gen. LYON, and the rebels concentrated there by Gov. JACKSON, proves to have been correct in all essential particulars. Gen. LYON landed four miles below Booneville, and marching up, opened a heavy cannonade upon the rebel forces, who dispersed into adjacent woods, where, under cover, they opened a brisk fire on the Federal troops. Gen. LYON, in order to draw the rebels from cover, feigned a retreat to the boats. This stratagem was perfectly successful, as the rebels falling into the trap, rallied and followed into an open field, where Gen. LYON halted, faced his troops about, and bringing the whole force of his artillery to bear, opened a murderous fire, which caused three hundred of the rebels to bite the dust. The rest, who were able, fled in all directions, leaving their arms upon the field, and Gen. LYON was soon in quiet possession of Booneville. Gov. JACKSON, it is stated, viewed the battle from a safe position on a distant hill, and at its conclusion fled to parts unknown. Gen PRICE, it appears, was not killed in the action, as reported. He was taken seriously ill at the commencement, and left for home on a steamer.

We shall probably soon hear of another collision in Western Virginia between the Federal forces and the Rebels. About fifteen hundred of the latter are reported to be in the neighborhood of Beverly and Philippa, and it is believed that they will attempt to reoccupy Philippa. The Federal troops, however, are being rapidly reinforced, and will be ready to meet any force likely to be sent against them. The rebels, from three to four thousand strong, are also actively operating in the vicinity of Romney, and have already occupied the town of Piedmont and cut the telegraph wires east of that point. Railroad communication between Cumberland and Grafton is now cut off.

Col. STONE and his command, at last accounts, still remained at Poolsville, on this side of the Potomac. On Tuesday afternoon the rebels attempted to effect a crossing at Goose Creek, in considerable force, estimated at from eight to nine hundred. They embarked on a ferry boat and started from the shore, when a spherical case shot was fired at them from a twelve-pounder field howitzer, which burst directly over the boat, and had the effect of causing a change in their intentions. They returned to the shore, formed a line, and commenced a fire upon our troops, but a few well-directed shots from the howitzer dispersed them, and they took the road to Leesburgh.

A dispatch from Harper's Ferry, dated the 18th, states positively that Gen. JOHNSTON, the commander of the rebel forces which recently left there, so far from going to Winchester as reported, intends to attempt a surprise of Gen. CADWALLADER'S forces near Martinsburgh, and that he is already pressing in that direction with about twelve thousand troops. This report, however, we consider very improbable, as such a movement would place his whole command at the mercy of the Federal troops, who could advance from Cumberland in sufficient force to cut off his retreat, while Gen. PATTERSON'S command is too formidable to threaten, even with twelve thousand men. The advance of Gen. CADWALLADER forded the Potomac on Sunday morning, in accordance with orders received from Gen. SCOTT, on the night previous. The men dashed into the water in fine style, and crossed waist deep, without the slightest accident. It is understood that six regiments in all crossed on the first day, and proceeded in the direction of Martinsburgh, which place is probably now in possession of our troops.

There is little to add to the accounts of the Vienna affair already published. The rebel batteries were stationed on Ayre Hill, thought to be the highest ground in Fairfax County, and their force was estimated at from one thousand to twelve hundred strong. They are supposed to have moved from Fairfax Court-house the preceding night. The purpose of the enemy, of whose presence Gen. SCHENCK was forewarned, appears to have been to allow the cars to enter upon a straight stretch of road, where their artillery could rake the train fore and aft. The coolness of the Ohio troops under the fire, is highly spoken of, and Gen. SCHENCK is complimented for his conduct during the danger; but the opinion seems to be general that a little forethought on his part, which would have led him to proceed with more caution, and to throw out advanced scouts, would have saved the carnage which his men suffered.

Our advices from Fortress Monroe, dated Tuesday evening, give the results of the reconnoissances already mentioned as being made in the direction of Yorktown, also of the second experiment with the American rifled cannon at the Rip Raps. The route taken by the principal reconnoitering expedition, which was accompanied by Capt. SMITH, of the Topographical Engineers, went to Newmarket Bridge and to Newport's News, then five miles up the James River, whence it passed over to the east branch of Back River, and returned by Newmarket Bridge, having traveled twenty-five miles. It was ascertained that the rebels in considerable force occupy the district between Hampton and Back River, with the evident intention of approaching their lines nearer to Old Point. Other reconnoissances were to be made immediately, with a view to erecting works to clear these operations of the enemy. The second experiment with the Sawyer projectile, made on Tuesday, was equally successful with the first. Ten shots were fired, eight of which fell either in or a short distance from the rebel battery at Sewall's Point. The body of Maj. WINTHROP has been brought away from Great Bethel, and reached Baltimore yesterday. The steam-frigate *Minnesota*, with the pirate crew of the *Savannah* on board, is now at Old Point.

The Wheeling Convention, after occupying nearly the entire day yesterday in debating the ordinance for reorganizing the State Government, finally adopted it—73 to 3. The principal discussion was upon a proposed amendment, providing that no one who voted for secession should be allowed to hold office in the State during the war. It was rejected—66 to 10. The ordinance as passed provides for the entire reorganization of the Government—every officer to be obliged to swear allegiance anew to the United States, and to repudiate the acts of the Richmond Convention. The next business before the Convention was the choice of a new Governor and Council, and for the former FRANK PIERPONT, of Marion, was selected.

The veil of secrecy thrown over the proceedings of the late Richmond Convention has at last been removed, and we have a true statement of the division of the vote on the Ordinance of Secession. It appears that, out of one hundred and forty-three votes cast, only *eighty-eight* were in favor of the ordinance, leaving a formidable negative vote of *fifty-five*. And on the 14th inst., when the time arrived for signing the ordinance, only *ninety-one* delegates could be found to do it.

The Fourth Regiment of Maine, Col. BERRY, arrived in this City yesterday, *en route* for the seat of war. They were welcomed by hundreds of the sons and daughters of Maine, who presented them with flags, made speeches to them, and dined the officers at the Astor House. The Regiment left for their destination in the evening.

The Oneida Regiment, Col. MCQUADE, left the Park Barracks yesterday afternoon, and proceeded to the Jersey Railroad Depôt, where a special train of cars was in waiting for its transportation to Philadelphia.

The Thirty-eighth Regiment Volunteers, known as the Second Regiment Scott Life Guard, left their quarters at East New-York yesterday, and departed for Washington.

The Sons of New-Hampshire held a meeting yesterday evening, at the Brandreth House, in order to make arrangements for the reception of the Second Regiment New-Hampshire Volunteers, which will arrive in this City on Friday.

Col. VON GILSA, commander of the De Kalb Regiment, had a fine sword presented to him, yesterday, by the Seidenfaden Society. His corps was also presented with a beautiful American standard, and a stand of handsome regimental colors, by Mrs. R. A. WITTHAUS and Miss PAULINE WITTHAUS.

The Board of Education met last evening and transacted a large amount of routine business. The Finance Committee, to whom was referred for investigation, the purchase by the School officers of the Nineteenth Ward, of a site for a school-house, reported against confirming the purchase, on the ground of fraud in the transaction, a much larger sum having been paid for the ground than it was worth, or had been previously offered for.

At General Term of the Supreme Court an interesting opinion is rendered in an action of arrest, touching the nature and sufficiency of allegations to sustain the order.

The firmness in the Stock Market took a wider range yesterday than at any time during the month, and there was much buoyancy on both the Railway and State Stocks at the close. New-York Central, 74⅝; Missouris, 39½. The war news from Missouri favorably affected the latter.

The receipts and sales of Breadstuffs, yesterday, were less extensive. Prices of shipping brands of Flour, prime lots of Spring Wheat, and new mixed Western Corn were firmer. Cotton was quiet, but was quoted rather higher. Provisions were lightly dealt in, as were also Metals. Fish, Oils, Hay, Hides, Leather, Rice, Hemp, Seeds and Spices. Coffee, Molasses and Sugars were in moderate request. Resin, Tobacco and Whisky were in good demand. The Freight engagements were limited, with 599 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock markets exhibit but few changes from last week. Beeves foot up 3,766, or 120 more than the previous week. They were of good quality and sold mostly at 8c.@9c., or at an average of 8½c. The stock was all disposed of. Cows continue to sell slowly. Veal Calves are very abundant and lower than at any previous market this season. Good fat calves sold at 4c. per lb., live weight. Sheep and lambs are in good supply, the latter in excess of the demands of butchers. Live hogs sell quicker in consequence of lighter receipts.

The Rebellion in Missouri—Prompt and Vigorous Action.

Gen. LYON, who is in command of the Federal troops in Missouri, is evidently the right man in the right place. To a thorough military education and experience, he adds a promptness of decision and a vigor of execution, eminently appropriate to the stirring times in which he is called to act. Besides these admirable adaptations to service, he is inspired by that vigilant and enthusiastic loyalty which anticipates "situations," and by being prepared for them before hand, he has nothing to do but execute and advance when his orders come. Not a bit of red tape has entangled the steps of the Government where Gen. LYON has commanded. We can always go to sleep quietly on a perplexing attitude of affairs in Missouri, for we know that a competent and sleepless leader is there.

No sooner had the traitorous and cowardly Gov. JACKSON issued his proclamation of war against the United States than Gen. LYON embarked his faithful legions, and started in pursuit of him. Three days ago we predicted that LYON would capture the fugitive in a week, or drive him ignominiously from the State. The telegraph tells how rapidly he is executing the programme. On the 12th of the month, Gov. JACKSON issued his declaration of war. On the 13th he embarked, with the archives of the State Government, on a boat bound from Jefferson City to Booneville, a town about sixty miles further up the Missouri River, where a secession force of two thousand men pretty well armed, had been gathered. On the 17th inst., as it now appears, only four days after his flight, Gen. LYON came up with his camp, attacked him, and utterly routed his traitorous army, with very great slaughter. The vanquished rebels fled from the field in panic and dismay, throwing away arms and equipments, and leaving their artillery and munitions of war to the victorious LYON.

This is C. F. JACKSON'S second lesson in treason—more severe than the first, which was the capture of Camp Jackson—and, with Gen. LYON for his continued instructor, there is no doubt the traitor will soon graduate with honors, before an admiring crowd around his gallows. The effect of this fight at Booneville seems to have been peculiarly demoralizing. Brig.-Gen. STERLING PRICE, who figured as JACKSON'S diplomatist in the truce effected with Gen. HARNEY, and who is the military head of the Secessionists in Missouri, was present in command; and the telegraph tells us that he was taken with a violent attack of *diarrhœa* in the midst of the fight and conveyed by boat to his home in Chariton County, about forty miles still further up the Missouri River! So great a disaster to a brave army as the loss of its commander, in such a crisis, and by such afflicting disease, is hard to bear. It will, however, console his friends to know that Gen. STERLING PRICE'S case is not without precedent in the history of wars. The like *contretemps* has happened often to other men in precisely similar circumstances.

Gov. JACKSON is said to have viewed the battle in which his secession army was destroyed, from a neighboring hill, and when the fortunes of the day went against him, he precipitately fled. It is not stated whether the Governor had as many foes to contend against as his gallant General, PRICE, but we are not in doubt he did. JACKSON'S home is in Salem County—like PRICE'S, still further up the river. It may be able to afford a refuge, for one day at least, for a Governor now sick as well as sad. But enough of this pitiable exposure of rebel imbecility, defeat and disgrace.

We doubt whether we shall hear soon of another fight in Missouri. Booneville was one of the best points in the State for collecting a secession army and making a stand. It contains about twenty-five hundred inhabitants. It has long been one of the most important and prosperous towns in Missouri. It is in Cooper County, stands on the South bank of the Missouri, has an excellent landing, and is approached by splendid roads from the Southwest. The rich Osage Valley Counties have found it the best point on the Missouri River, to haul to, and the Booneville merchants and grocers have held a large trade with that interior. The lead from the celebrated Granby mines, has heretofore found its outlet to market by way of Booneville. South and west of Booneville are the strong Pro-Slavery Counties of Pettis, Saline, Johnson and Lafayette. On the north side of the River, and opposite to Culpepper, are the populous Counties of Boone, Howard, Randolph and Charlton, all Pro-Slavery districts, and deeply infected with secessionism. Booneville was most readily accessible to the greatest number of secession soldiers of any point in the State, and far enough removed from Kansas and from St. Louis to be as secure as an inland town could be, from a sudden attack from "Free Soil" forces. Scarcely a point in Missouri could have been chosen, better adapted to the establishment of secession headquarters and rallying to it an *impromptu* army of formidable fighting men. But Gen. LYON has spoiled the plan. The Stars and Stripes float from the beautiful limestone bluffs and charming grapy slopes of Booneville, and the State Government of Gov. JACKSON is again peripatetic, and himself palpitating.

Gen. LYON and his chief counsellor and friend, Col. FRANK B. BLAIR, should know that they have the thanks and enthusiastic praise of the country for their mode of dealing with rebels. Nowhere else has treason met so nearly the exact treatment it deserves, as in Missouri. Traitors have not been left to mature their plans and make their safe assaults on the Government, before having their schemes rudely dissolved. And when in open revolt at last, there is no mouthing parley held, no circumlocution office visited, no red tape in the way. All these incumbrances to efficient action seem to be met with only in Washington. Safe in distance from the seat of Government and panoplied in a wise discretion, Gen. LYON conducts the war on principles of common sense, and with a view to the speediest results.

The Right of Revolution.

The London *Times* professes to be unable to understand the grounds on which our Government claims the right to enforce its laws against rebels. It says:

"The words 'rebellion' and 'loyalty,' when used to indicate the action of independent States joined together *by a contract which derived its validity from each individual assent*, fall strange upon a mind accustomed to accept the characteristics of fixed forms of government, as they have been made familiar to us by the old writers; but here we have them in use just as we have in Austria or Russia. If, however, we stretch the right of sovereignty to the utmost, *Washington can have no fairer title to sovereignty over Montgomery than the King of Naples had over Sicily*, and Commodore TATNALL, who is the only American that ever yet came to us in a difficulty, to prove to us that "blood is thicker than water," is, when he goes afloat, certainly not more of a pirate than was GARIBALDI."

If the people of Sicily had ever agreed to be governed by the King of Naples,—if the two had solemnly stipulated that the government should be conducted on certain fixed principles,—and that, if discontent arose, the dispute should be adjusted in a certain way,—and if the people of Sicily had been admitted constantly to a proportionate share of power in making the laws, and in choosing officers to execute them, the assertion of the *Times* would be true. As the matter now stands, it simply illustrates the unwillingness or incapacity of the *Times* to perceive any distinction between a Government resting on mere power, and one resting on the popular will, as its basis. Washington has a much "fairer title" to sovereignty over Alabama than any European monarch has over his subjects—because its title rests,—as their's does not,—on the popular will. The people of Alabama have solemnly covenanted and agreed, for themselves and their posterity, to accept the sovereignty of the people represented at Washington, they themselves having a stipulated share in this representation, and having, moreover, a certain fixed and definite method of redressing all grievances which may arise in the administration of the Government. They are trying now to repudiate their own agreement; and this no community has ever any right to do.

Sicily never voted to accept the sovereignty of Naples. Her people were never consulted in the matter. That sovereignty was simply one of force. Its highest sanction was that of power, and the only "title" on which it rested was that of superior brute force. Whenever the people of Sicily wished to throw it off, and were able, they had a right to do so. They broke no compact, and violated no obligation they had ever incurred. Under such circumstances the *right of revolution* is perfect and intelligible. It is a right which belongs to *the people* to throw off the rule of usurpers,—to repel an authority exercised upon them from without. But what meaning can we attach to the right of revolution, in a Government where the people are already supreme? Can the people rebel against their own authority? Are they to reject and repudiate their own sovereignty? This is an absurdity.

The only meaning that can be attached to the asserted right of revolution in a democracy, is that the *minority* have the right to rebel against the majority. And this simply strikes at the root of all popular government. Our theory is that the majority have the right to rule. If so, most assuredly the minority have not the right to rebel against their authority. Either our whole theory of a Democratic Government is utterly false, or else this rebellion of the minority is utterly unjustifiable.

Our Constitution, moreover, contains a distinct and specific provision against this asserted right of revolution,—or rather a clear and distinct substitute for it. It provides that whenever the people are dissatisfied with it, instead of overthrowing it by revolution, *they may amend it*. This is our mode of revolutionizing the Government. The people of all the States have solemnly agreed to obey the Constitution, and to accept this method of changing its provisions whenever they are dissatisfied with them.

Under our Government, therefore, there is no such thing as a right of revolution. It is expressly superseded and repudiated. That right belongs to the people, and is to protect them against their oppressors. But it can never be invoked by the minority against the constitutional majority. Such an act is not revolution,—it is simply rebellion against law,—the destruction of all government, or the substitution of the brute force of a minority for the ballots and will of the majority. There is nothing very recondite in all this,—nothing which the London *Times* could not very easily see, if it were not blinded by the fear of offending the States that grow cotton.

BEAUTY AND BOOTY.—In Gen. BEAUREGARD'S famous proclamation he says that the Federal troops "proclaim by their acts, if not by their banners, that their war-cry is beauty and booty." We submit that by sending his wife to Massachusetts, when the South had determined on war, where she still remains, Gen. BEAUREGARD has left the world to infer one of two things: either that he thought in his lady's want of personal charms and penury, she had immunity from violence and outrage, or else that when he penned those words in his proclamation he knew he was gasconading. We trust for the lady's reputation that his veracity may suffer rather than her personal appearance.

The Position Assumed at Wheeling.

In reply to an article in yesterday's TIMES on the proposed separation of Western Virginia and its erection into a new State by the Wheeling Convention, the *Commercial* of last evening says:

"In what authority these assertions can rest we are at a loss to know. Most assuredly the late 'declaration' contained no such ideas, either expressed or implied. That document, as temperate in tone as it is unanswerable in argument, simply declared that their dearest rights demanded 'the *reorganization of the Government* of the Commonwealth.'"

We confess that our information as to the action and purposes of the Wheeling Convention is not so full as we would like it to be. We were taken somewhat by surprise on learning, as we did, by the dispatches to the Associated Press—published, we believe, in all the City papers—that the Wheeling Convention had decided in favor of the policy of separation and a new State; and if, as our dispatches this morning imply, we were mistaken, the fault is due to the ambiguity of our information; and the *Commercial* is not justified in saying there was "no authority" for the assumption we made.

In the dispatches from Wheeling, dated afternoon of the 12th, the following occurs:

"Mr. DORSEY, of Monongalia, offered resolutions declaring that it shall be part of the business of this Convention to make requisite preparatory arrangements for *separation from Virginia and the formation of a new State*, to be composed of the Counties represented here. * * * This mode, Mr. DORSEY urged as preferable to reconstructing the Government of Virginia, as equally legal, and as it relieves us from an overburdening State debt, no part of which Western Virginia owes, in equity."

In the dispatches from Wheeling, dated the 17th, published likewise in all the City papers, the following appears:

"Mr. DORSEY moved *his* declaration be put upon its passage, and called for the ayes and noes, with the following result: Ayes, 56—not a vote being cast in the negative. * * * The declaration was signed by fifty-six, the same number that signed the Declaration of Independence."

Having thus given the "authority" for our article, which seems very strangely to have escaped the vigilant eyes of the *Commercial*, we await the full report of facts from Wheeling, observing merely that we have favored the policy of a reorganization of the State Government of Virginia instead of a separation from it, and having inferred that the latter had been determined on, we simply desired to give the best reasons urged in its justification.

Famine Among the Confederates.

The question of food is daily becoming a more perplexing and dangerous one in the Confederate States. The lack of meat and bread may yet accomplish what reason and patriotism have failed to do. In order to have men fight well it is absolutely necessary that they be fed well. There is a closer dependence of pluck upon porridge than the poetic devotees of military glory are willing to admit. And therefore it is that a wise captain who is about to lead an army forth, hoping that his men shall win imperishable honors and live in history as heroes in the expected contest with foes, carefully provides that they shall have enough of present substantial food while they work and fight for future fame.

The Confederate States boast often enough and loud enough that they have plenty to eat, and great crops growing. They confidently predicted some months ago, though they have lowered their tone somewhat lately, that the streets of New-York and Boston would at an early day run with blood shed by poor starving operatives, fighting for bread—while they would be rolling in luxury, and commanding the store-houses of the world. But these boasts are significant of anything but confidence on the part of those who make them. There is anything but abundance of supplies for man or beast in the seceded States, and notwithstanding the near approach of the exuberant harvests that are talked of, the rapidly advancing price of all the necessaries of life in the South indicates the severity of the famine that presses upon the land.

So far as concerns the aggregate of individual wealth, it may be claimed that the very high price of grain and provisions in the Southern States works no injury, because the farmers and merchants who hold the supplies get what the consumer loses. But to the Confederate Government, that is the immense consumer at the present time, the evil is overwhelming. The Government must borrow all it pays with; and if provisions are selling there at twice their usual price, its credit is exhausted with double the rapidity that might have been anticipated at the start; and the certain doom of bankruptcy and ruin is met at the very threshhold of existence.

It is suggestive to compare the prices of some of the leading articles of subsistence, as they were quoted in Northern and Southern markets during the past week. We will take corn for instance:

	Per bush.		Per bush.
Memphis	70	New-York	56
New-Orleans	80	Philadelphia	54
Montgomery	$1 10	Cincinnati	28
Charleston	1 20	Chicago	21

Take for consideration next the article of flour:

	Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Memphis	$8 50	New-York	$4 75
New-Orleans	9 50	Philadelphia	5 50
Montgomery	10 00	Cincinnati	4 50
Charleston	7 50	Chicago	3 50

And finally, compare the prices of mess pork in the Northern and Southern States:

	Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Memphis	$27 00	New-York	$16 50
New-Orleans	26 00	Philadelphia	17 50
Montgomery	26 00	Cincinnati	14 75
Charleston	27 50	Chicago	15 50

In many of the Southern States, the price of provisions is seen to be more than double what it is at the great depôts of the North; so that in all such States where the Confederate Government have troops, they are costing as much to feed, as twice the number in arms, are costing the North.

What is the position, then, of JEFF. DAVIS and his Generals? It would seem that he must fight soon, and fight desperately and successfully, or perish.

WAITING FOR THE FIRST SHOT.—Gen. BRAGG is evidently unwilling to open the game at Fort Pickens. He sends to Col. BROWN, the commandant, begging that the latter "will not return the fire of a single gun, as it might be fired without orders," as if it were a well-understood thing that Gen. BRAGG is to choose his own good time for beginning the conflict, and that he is not disposed to be hurried by the carelessness or insubordination of his men. It may be worth inquiry, one of these days, why Col. BROWN has not, with the military and naval force at his service, destroyed the works of the enemy, and dispersed his forces. Such a victory would have an invaluable moral effect, as a counterpoise to various discreditable reverses.

Operations in Western Virginia.

Brigadier FLOYD has secured a certain reputation for prescience. It was his foresight that armed the Pro-Slavery insurgents, and very nearly disarmed the Government; it was FLOYD who, in anticipation of Confederate scrip, battened on the profits of Indian Trust Bonds; and what is germain to the present moment, it is FLOYD who begs the population of Southwestern Virginia to bring in the only weapons they possess, the lash excepted, by which to keep the negroes in order, and deposit them for the use of himself and his sanguinary brigade. For this gallant officer foresees the strong probability of a descent upon his own neighborhood by those Western armies, before whom the rebels have thus far scattered as so many sheep.

The indications are that this portion of Virginia, better known as Little Tennessee, is exposed to the immediate peril of occupation by the national army. It is with a distinct motive that the forces of Gen. MCCLELLAN are congregated at Phillippa and Beverley, quite out of the line of an advance into the seaboard region through the valley of the Potomac. Their route to Richmond is evidently to be taken along a more southerly parallel. There are also strong intimations of a design to make the waters of the Great Kanawha subsidiary to this purpose. We have authenticated rumors of the engagement of twenty light-draft steamers at Pittsburgh, and their dispatch to Bellaire, on the line of the Ohio and Virginia Railroad, where masses of Ohio troops are rapidly assembling. The purposes of Government are well covered; and there may be some doubt as to the use of these small craft. But there are various considerations that will throw light upon their destination. They are evidently not intended for service on the great rivers, or else larger vessels, of which there are hundreds unemployed at the various river ports, would have had the preference. They are not likely to carry troops up the Tennessee River to the relief of Union men in East Tennessee, for that stream, in its winding course, would carry the little force for hundreds of miles through a bitterly hostile community in Kentucky, West Tennessee and Alabama, where it certainly would be overwhelmed and annihilated. The Cumberland is still more unlikely to be the route; for it leads only to points in Kentucky where the Union sentiment is predominant, and which may be reached without any difficulty, and in a tithe of the time overland. We are safe, therefore, in fixing upon the Kanawha as the line of fluvial operations. The steamers cannot only reach Charleston, in the heart of Kanawha County, which, under the influence of GEORGE SUMMERS, gave so emphatic a vote against secession; but pushing into New River, will be ready to join the army advancing from Philippa upon the Southwestern counties, and to maintain a channel of communication between it and the reserves and supplies on the Ohio.

Such, we have no doubt, is the plan selected by our military authorities. The task of repressing the felonious Brigadier will be one of trifling difficulty, and it will only be needed to leave a sufficient force to strengthen the Union interest, which is unquestionably strong in that quarter, and to cut off communication upon the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, and then the main body of the Ohio army will be at liberty to advance upon Richmond by way of the White Sulpher Springs and Staunton. At the latter point, it will doubtless form a junction with Gen. CADWALLADER'S column, which will proceed down the valley, and the two bodies united, will threaten Lynchburgh and the State Capital at the same moment. A combination of this description, taken in connection with the central movement from Washington and the flank operations on the side of Fortress Monroe, must soon make the north side of the James too hot for the rebels, and send them into North Carolina, where they will be likely to perish of starvation.

The Question of Revenue.

One of the first questions with which Congress will have to deal will be that of revenue. Some additional legislation will be imperatively necessary, to carry the country through the financial embarrassments of the war. Our tariff was adopted with no other object than to raise revenue enough for the ordinary expenses of the Government:—and even this it will not do under the falling off in the taxable imports of the country. A resort to loans is safe, so long as it is backed up by proper legislative provision for the punctual payment of interest, and the ultimate discharge of the principal. But we take it for granted that Congress will take good care that Government six per cent. Stock is not again sold at 85.

We are decidedly inclined to favor the policy of *direct taxation* so clearly and ably advocated in the letter which we copied yesterday morning from the Boston *Journal*. If judiciously employed, it would not only add largely to the direct and immediate resources of the Government, but would greatly facilitate its other financial operations.

We can probably expect but little over $50,000,000 of revenue from imports during the present year. A moderate duty on tea, coffee, and other articles now free, in regard to which there will probably be no hesitation, will yield some $25,000,000 more. The expenses of the year can scarcely fall under $200,000,000, of which not more than *one-fourth* ought to be thrown upon the general market. If $75,000,000, therefore, could be raised by direct taxation, the remaining $50,000,000 could unquestionably be sold at par:—for there is nothing which so fortifies the credit of a government, as a willingness on the part of the people to pay a direct tax for its support.

A tax of *five mills* per dollar on the taxable property of the country, estimated at sixteen thousand millions, would yield $80,000,000, though nearly a fourth of this could not be at once realized, as it would fall upon the Southern States,—unless, as Mr. DERBY in the letter referred to suggests, our troops, under martial law, should levy on the Southern cotton to pay the tax. This would add very largely to the immediate resources of the country, and still more to its financial credit and strength abroad. Under such a policy we should have no difficulty in borrowing a hundred millions abroad at easy rates if we needed it.

We believe the people of the whole country will submit very cheerfully to the sacrifice which the imposition of such a tax would require. The spirit they have already evinced, the prompt and hearty courage with which they have thus far met every call for men or money that has been made upon them, show conclusively that the Government may trust implicitly to their devotion to the Union and their determination that the honor of the country shall be vindicated at whatever cost. We trust that Congress will come together prepared to meet this question with prompt and courageous confidence in the people. The more thoroughly they are relied on for the conduct of this war, the more vigorously and effectively will it be prosecuted.

The Election for Congressmen in Kentucky.

To-day a special election is held in Kentucky for the choice of Congressmen to represent that State at the called session to meet on the 4th of July. Union candidates are in the field, with every prospect of success, in all the districts but two. But still, the public mind there is in such a state of ferment, and the causes exciting to sudden popular revulsion so numerous, that nothing can be predicated with certainty as to the result.

Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN is a candidate in the Ashland District, nominated some two weeks ago with such apparent unanimity of sentiment as to promise his election almost by acclamation. Now, however, it is claimed by the secession organs of the State that Capt. SIMS, the former representative, and a disciple of the BRECKINRIDGE and MAGOFFIN school, will run him exceedingly close, if he does not defeat him. And in the Louisville District also, the secession opponent of ROBERT MALLORY, the late member, boasts that the people are abandoning the Union side by scores and hundreds, and coming out for "Southern rights," which means JEFF. DAVIS' Confederacy.

It is a matter of inquiry here how much of pure Unionism there is in the so-called Union candidates of Kentucky. A letter from our Louisville correspondent, received to-day, answers for three of them. Hon. CHAS. A. WICKLIFFE, in the Fifth District, says: "The capital of our nation must be protected, and our Government must be preserved." HENRY GRIDER, in the Third District, says the same, and declares further that he, "like Mr. WICKLIFFE, prefers going with the Northern Government to going with the JEFF. DAVIS government." AARON HARDING, of the Fourth District, avers that "before he would see this great Government destroyed, he is willing to see a seven years' war for its defence."

It is hardly worth while to speculate, in these times, on the positions of men. The rapid course of revolution is compelling all men to show their colors and to manifest the spirit with which they will stand by them. The importance of individuals is also diminishing. It matters not so much now *who* is for us as *how many*; for the humblest can defend his Government with a gun as efficiently as the greatest; and to this arbitrament, it seems, we must all come at last.

A Comparison of Resources.

It is a hopeful sign of the speedy downfall of rebellion that, in the first spasm of sectional ardor and oligarchic rage, the traitors are already reduced to the last resorts of exhaustive war. It was not until France, under the First NAPOLEON had carried on an unequal contest with England and her continental allies for nearly twenty years, that the supply of men fit for military service began to fail, and that the conscription began to operate upon mere boys, or men of under size. But in the beginning of the conflict, the rebels are calling upon the youths under the prescribed military minimum age of eighteen, and men over the maximum of forty-five, to volunteer. They are also forcing men into their service on pain of forfeiture of goods and imprisonment or death, while the very slaves and despised free negroes are called upon to serve in the ranks or in the intrenchments. Their financial expedients show equal desperation, and betoken as speedy exhaustion of resources. The war is initiated by forced loans, and the first campaign is eked out upon the faith of "bonds" which no one expects to see redeemed, or upon the more solid basis of ladies' pin-money and jewelry.

These are the very last resorts of a patriotic people struggling for liberty; but they are the first spasmodic efforts of an oligarchic rebellion in behalf of Slavery extension.

On the side of the Government is a great free people, rich in accumulated wealth, but richer far in versatility of skill, genius, and faculty of adaptation to circumstances. Being suddenly surprised in the midst of an unexampled career of prosperity, the loyal States necessarily suffer temporary loss and inconvenience from the derangements of commerce, internal and external. But if the inception of war deranges business operations, its continuance for any length of time will beget new modes of life, new forms of labor and new fields of enterprize. The paralysis of trade consequent upon the obstruction of its old channels, will soon cease, and the flow of the business current will adapt itself to the rugged grooves which the war will make. The English, during the long war with BONAPARTE furnish an illustration of the recuperative energies of a free commercial and manufacturing people, and their power of adaptation to circumstances. The taxes were enormous, and the times often hard, but we hear of no extraordinary distress—nothing comparable to the hardships which the slaveholding South has experienced during the first two months of its unholy war upon the Federal Government. It is safe to predict that the same vital energy and elasticity will be exhibited by the free North in the present struggle, which England displayed half a century ago.

A LESSON FROM THE ENEMY.—It is stated in the Richmond papers that thirteen prisoners taken by the rebels at Great Bethel were transferred to the Capital and are lodged in the common jail. What prisoners were captured on the same occasion by our forces, unless precedent has for the first time been disregarded, have been dismissed with no other assurance of their loyalty than the repetition of an oath. The result is that we have no prisoners to offer in exchange for our unfortunate fellows, who must remain in their prison until released by the triumphal march of the national army.

The fact illustrates the different temper and purpose which animates the parties to the quarrel. This Government devotes a serious share of its labors to fabricating proclamations for the reassurance of the population of revolted States; to reproving our zealous soldiery for their excess of feeling toward Secessionists; to framing guarantees securing persons and property from disturbance in disloyal communities; in short, in robbing war of its necessary vigor, and in dulling the edge of justice. It would be but a trifling exaggeration of this tendency to place tips upon our swords and bayonets, and to mow down the enemy's columns with blank car-

tridges and empty bomb-shells. The South looks at the business with a much more sensible and practical fashion. It recognizes the true character and purpose of warfare; and while we are steadily reinforcing their ranks with dismissed prisoners, their captives will be looked after with especial care.

Affairs in Mexico.

Our Washington correspondence a day or two since gave late and important intelligence from Mexico. It appears that our Minister, Mr. CORWIN, presented his credentials, and was duly received by the Mexican Government on the 21st ult. From all we can learn, it does not appear that Mr. CORWIN has any immediate prospect of success in the negotiation of a treaty.

We discover the following in a communication to the *Trait d' Union*, the French paper published in the City of Mexico, by MASSON, who has been sojourning in New-Orleans the past Winter, and who may be considered in the Comonfort interest:

"In a treaty, Mr. LINCOLN will probably impose conditions hostile to the Southern Confederacy, whose friendship is a precious guarantee and a necessity to the peace and prosperity of the Mexican Republic. This friendship broken, or even cooled, the Rio Grande could easily be crossed by the fillibusters and the fire-eaters, and the disastrous results of a border warfare brought upon us."

We are willing to assume that the *Trait d' Union* is partly correct in its surmise that Mr. CORWIN's instructions are hostile to the Southern Confederacy, for if they are of the same character as those imposed upon our Envoys to other Powers, our Minister to Mexico has no authority to treat with the Government of that country unless it signifies the unequivocal determination not to recognize the Southern Confederacy in any manner whatever. That the Mexican Government is prepared to concede this point at the present moment, we do not believe, and, therefore, delay, if nothing more, in one of the most important of our foreign negotiations must be expected.

But what measures have we taken to expedite the matter, further than the dispatching of Mr. CORWIN to Mexico? We have no postal arrangement, and no direct means of communication with that country. It is evident that we have not only the machinations of the Southern Confederacy to contend with, but we have the diplomacy of England, France, and Spain to counteract. And yet, at this critical period, we have not the means of intercourse by mail with our Ambassador in the neighboring Republic.

The Mexican Government is at the present moment in great straits financially. Foreign and domestic creditors are pressing upon it from every quarter with their remorseless demands. The only resource of the Government is the customs duties, and ninety-four per cent. of these are now absorbed by the foreign convention debts, leaving the mere bagatelle of six per cent. to the national treasury. JECKER, backed by the French Minister, is fiercely demanding security for his fifteen million loan to the Miramon Government, taken, it is said, at three cents on the dollar, and there is reason to believe that the bewildered and harassed Mexnica Government will succumb to this infamous demand. Availing themselves of this unfortunate condition of affairs, the Red Republicans on the one hand, and the *Moderados* on the other, are endeavoring to overthrow the present Constitutional Government, which it is conceded on all sides has completely overthrown and destroyed the reactionary or Church Party; but now, in its hour of triumph, having pursued the *juste milieu* course, doing too much to please some and not enough to please others, both extremes are endeavoring to obtain power. It is to be hoped that the Constitutional Government will find strength enough to consolidate its power and enforce peace. If it does not, the result is renewed anarchy, or the yielding to some foreign Power for protection.

It seems scarcely credible that at this critical period in Mexican affairs, no matter how disastrous or gloomy our own condition may be, that our Government should simply dispatch Mr. CORWIN to the scene of his labors, and then abandon him to his fate, by failing not only to communicate with him during this momentous period in our own country, but neglecting to fortify and sustain him in those vital points which are sure to arise in the course of the peculiar and difficult diplomacy in which he is involved, and which requires extraordinary attention and aid, in order to insure success.

Comfort of our Troops.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While our troops are moving southward, a most troublesome enemy, whose presence will be to many unexpected, is sure to be upon them, whose repulse the utmost bravery, armed with pistols, rifles, or even 10 inch Columbiads, is powerless to repel. I allude to the mosquito, that scourge of southern climes. Any one who has traveled or resided in the South, knows that the mosquitos are by no means despicable enemies. Most uncomfortable and sleepless nights may be anticipated, where nothing is done to prevent their approaches. A mosquito net, from July to December, is, in the South, an indispensable necessity, and worth to its possessor twenty times its cost. Rubbing the face and hands with a bit of camphor will also to a great extent compel the enemies to retreat. Let the volunteers who soon will start, and the friends of those who have already gone, keep this in mind. V. H.

Captain Adams.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent, "Lionara," from Fort Pickens, does Capt. ADAMS, U. S. ship *Sabine*, great injustice when he writes—"I do not think he is to be trusted."

I do not know Capt. ADAMS, but I have made especial inquiry about him. On Saturday last, I saw an officer of the United States Navy—a most reliable, loyal man, who had been cruising off Pensacola since February, and who returned from there last week. In answer to my inquiries, he assured me that Capt. ADAMS was true as steel.

It is hard, I think, when we have traitors *amongst* us, to have loyal men doubted.

Yours truly, GEORGE W. BLUNT.

A Card from Lieut.-Col. Warren.

CAMP NEAR FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, June 15, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The informal report of Col. DURYEE, signed "Lieut. MALLORY, Aid-de-Camp," published in your paper of the 14th inst., makes a mistake in saying I brought away the "field-piece." It was the *limber* of the piece upon which I brought away Lieut. GREBLE's body. The piece itself had been previously carried off by Capt. WILSON, of the New York Second Regiment. The *limber* consists of the front wheels and ammunition box, and from which the piece is detached while in action—technically speaking, *unlimbered*.

G. K. WARREN, Lieut.-Col. Fifth Regiment.

Leisure for Clerks.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An important movement is now being made to accomplish the closing of "retail dry goods stores" in this City on Saturdays, at 3 o'clock P. M. Its object is most laudable, viz: To give to a large body of young men a better opportunity to improve their mental and physical condition, from which they have hitherto been debarred by the peculiar nature of their employment.

The average time of labor under the present system in this City cannot be short of fourteen hours a day, which we take to be more than is necessary for the transaction of the dry goods business of any city in the world. Oppressive alike to employers and employes, its continuance has been effected only by the petty jealousies of a class of merchants which, for the sake of humanity, we trust are almost extinct.

To argue the good results that would be attainable by such a measure, is totally unnecessary. We can point triumphantly to the cities of London, Dublin, Edinburgh, Manchester, Liverpool and Glasgow, where the object we have in view has been secured through the liberality of the merchants, and the result proved one of unmixed good to all.

We feel confident that the mention of this subject is all that is needed to enlist the cordial assistance of the liberal Press of this City to bring the matter before the public, and are sure that this appeal to you will not be in vain, as we know that in all matters pertaining to the greatest good to the many, it is the pride of the NEW YORK TIMES to lead the van.

Yours, &c.

THE RETAIL DRY GOODS CLERKS of New-York City.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

ARRIVAL OF THE FOURTH REGIMENT OF MAINE

RECEPTION BY THE SONS OF MAINE IN NEW-YORK—FLAG PRESENTATIONS IN THE CITY HALL PARK—DINNER, A STROLL ABOUT THE CITY, AND OFF FOR THE SEAT OF WAR.

The Fourth Regiment of Maine, Col. HIRAM G. BERRY, arrived in this City yesterday morning, *en route* for the seat of war. The Sons of Maine, who have in like manner received the three other regiments as they passed through this City, were ready on this occasion, and added *éclat* to the reception by bringing the daughters of Maine with them, who made the welcome ten times more acceptable.

As soon as the steamer was made fast to Pier No. 3, the regiment disembarked, and, attended by their escort, marched through Broadway to the City Hall Park, where regimental line was formed in four ranks, about noon. The ladies and "sons" occupied the usual reserved places in the Governor's Room, and within the chains. The Colonel commanded "attention battalion," while Rev. J. H. KALLOCH invoked Divine blessing.

An elegant United States Flag, made of fine silk, trimmed with gold bullion fringe, and mounted on a neatly finished staff, was then brought forwrrd by Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK, who, on behalf of the Sons of Maine, presented it to the regiment in the following address:

SPEECH OF REV. DR. HITCHCOCK.

Men of the Pine Tree State, citizens, soldiers of the United States: We, your brothers, bid you welcome to the commercial metropolis of the Union, and this grand temporary camping ground of the loyal troops of the Union. Welcome brothers, "Welcome." We wear it on our breasts. We speak it from our hearts. Three cheers now for the Fourth Regiment of Maine, (the cheers were given heartily.) Our words shall be few. In one breath we bid you welcome and farewell. The errand on which you go permits no long tarrying by the way. You go to join thousands of gallant men, who have marched on before you, in obedience to their country's call, to be joined by other thousands, til our grand old chieftain, who is now organizing the nation's valor, in vindication of the nation's authority and majesty, shall have all the troops he wants. [Cheers.] This serpent's egg was hatched thirty years ago. The hero of New Orleans put his heel upon it, but only on its *tail*. [Laughter.] We have only scotched this snake—not killed it. You go to put your heels upon its *head*, and kill it. ["Good, good," and applause.] You understand why you go. You go not only as soldiers, to do soldiers' work, but you carry bayonets that think. You go as citizens. Make thorough work of this, first with the bayonet, and then with the hemp, until this business is ended, [applause, and cries of good,] and ended forever. [Applause.] Clear out, clear out these serpents so that they shall never hiss again on this continent in our ears and our children's ears, to the end of time. [Good, and applause.] The year 1861 is a date that will stand side by side with 1776. And now, as the clocks on our towers have told the hour of high noon here, we are just reaching the high noon of our majesty and power. We began to be, in 1776. We are men to-day, and we mean to vindicate our manhood. We mean to claim the whole of this continent as ours, from the lakes to the Gulf, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. [Applause.] This is a great and righteous work. It is a work on which God is smiling. These disasters of which we hear are only the gentle discipline of our Heavenly Father, to teach us how to bear disaster, and teach us how to snatch victory on more important fields. [Applause.] There can be no doubt in regard to this issue. The loyal States are sending down their troops as on the line of an immense fan; and we know in whose hands is the knob of that fan. These troops are pouring down from the East, from the North, and from the West, and there is one clear brain, and one vigorous hand which knows how to wield these troops. The conspirators have put themselves just where our leading General chose them to be—into the trap which he had set for them. Flanked on their left by the free mountains of Virginia, flanked on their right by the free waters of the Chesapeake, and our own brave troops pouring in upon them until they must either be annihilated or surrender. Let them take their choice. [Applause and cries of "Good."] They have said that we cannot subjugate them—that we must annihilate them first. Let them take their choice between subjugation and annihilation. [Applause,] just which they please, but one or the other before the 4th of march's sun be seen in the heavens. [Applause.] Brothers of Maine, we give you this flag. As the Spartan mother said to her boy, when giving him his shield, "Return with it, or upon it," so say we to you. Return beneath the waving of this flag, sustained in honor, or else wrapped in its noble folds. We are willing to see it return to us stained by the smoke of battle; we hope not to see it return to us stained by the soil of Virginia or any other rebellious State. Let it never be dragged in the dust. Let it wave in the smoke of battle successfully, until we bid you again welcome—welcome, brothers, from your fields of glory.

COL. BERRY'S RESPONSE.

Col. BERRY took the flag, and, after waving it amid loud huzzas, spoke as follows: Brethren of Maine, Sons of the Pine Tree State, from the Piscataway to the Quarter Head, and from the Atlantic to the Canada line, I tender you my sincerest thanks for the honor you have conferred upon us here to-day, in presenting us with this flag. But the day is warm, my men are footsore and tired, with their heavy packs on their backs, and it would be inopportune for me to make a long speech. I will only say to you, (leaping to the stand and waving the flag in the full view of the regiment,) shall this flag ever be dishonored or disgraced? [Cries of "No, no," from the regiment *en masse*.] Will you defend it as long as you have a right arm? ["We will."]

THE COLONEL—So may it be. [Applause.]

Mr. J. W. BROOKMAN then, on behalf of the daughters of Maine, presented an elegant regimental standard of blue silk, heavily embroidered, bearing the arms of the State, and appropriate inscriptions, indicating the donors and recipients.

Col. BERRY delegated Mr. KALLOCH to respond, which office Mr. K. performed, taking occasion to make a long speech. In conclusion, on behalf of JOHN E. MERRILL, formerly of Rockland, he presented the regiment with a set of camp flags.

At the request of the Colonel, three cheers were given for Mr. KALLOCH and Mr. KIMBALL, and subsequently, at the request of other gentlemen, cheers were given for the sons and daughters of Maine, and the Fourth Regiment. The men then stacked arms, took their rations at the Park Barracks, and were then indulged in a stroll about the City. The officers dined with the Sons of Maine, at the Astor House, and had a good time.

The regiment left for the seat of war, by the evening train, having delighted themselves with their visit, and impressed the citizens of New-York with their soldierly bearing, stalwart forms, and excellent deportment.

Maj.-Gen. TITCOMB and staff came on with the regiment, and proceeded immediately to Washington.

The following are the regimental officers: Colonel, Hiram G. Berry of Rockland; Lieutenant Colonel, Thomas H. Marshall of Belfast; Major, F. S. Nicholson of Searsport; Adjutant, Jabez B. Greenhalgh of Rockland; Quartermaster, Isaac C. Abbott of Rockland; Surgeon, William A. Banks of Rockland; Sergeant-Major, S. H. Chapman; Assistant Quartermaster, J. H. Crowell; Fife Major, Henry Burkmar; Drum Major, John H. Price.

The following are the principal company officers: Company A, of Belfast, Capt. Cunningham; Co. B, of Rockland, Capt. Walker; Co. C, of Rockland, Capt Conant; Co. D, of Rockland, Capt. Carver; Co. E, of Damariscotta, Capt. Whitehouse; Co. F, of Brooks, Capt. Bean; Co. G, of Wiscasset, Capt. Smith; Co. H. of Rockland, Capt Burns; Co. I, of Searsport, Capt. Wetherell; Co K, of Belfast, Capt. Fuller.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT.

The Eighteenth Regiment New-York Volunteers, Col. JACKSON, arrived at Jersey City, yesterday, at 1½ P. M., having embarked the night previous from Albany at 6 o'clock P. M., on the barges *President* and *Charles T. Coit*, and the small steamer *McDonald*. The men report themselves well and hearty, and certainly their appearance would not lead one to think otherwise. They enjoyed themselves much during the trip down the river, and were well pleased with the accommodations on the boat. On approaching the pier the men were delighted at seeing several cases of Enfield rifle muskets, which had been conveyed thither for distribution among them, and shortly after the boats were made fast, each man was armed. They received equipments at Albany, and when leaving that city a dense population lined the thoroughfares to witness their departure. The steamer *New-World* was ladened with people, who cheered the troops lustily as they moved away. The regiment is in possession of a beautiful banner, which was presented to it May 29, by lady friends of Albany. The material is double silk, fringed with gold, and bears the motto, "Rally around it." The staff is of oak, highly polished and tipped with silver, and ornamented with a silver band, upon which is inscribed, "Presented to the Eighteenth Regiment New-York State Volunteers, Col. JACKSON, from lady friends of Albany." The regiment numbers 800 men, who are provided with three days' rations, and their intention was to leave for Washington, *via* Harrisburgh, yesterday evening. The following list comprises the officers of this gallant and every-way efficient body of men: Colonel, W. A. Jackson; Lieutenant-Colonel, W. H. Young; Major, George R. Meyers; Adjutant, J. H. Russell; Surgeon, J. Vanigan; Assistant Surgeon, A. A. Edmundson; Quartermaster, W. Y. Horsfall; Chaplain, A. A. Farr. Company A, Captain, Wm. S. Gridley; First Lieutenant, Daniel H. Daily; Second Lieutenant, Edmund Groot. Company B, Captain John Hastings; First Lieutenant, H. Wans; Second Lieutenant, —— Norton. Company C, Captain, H. Wilsie; First Lieutenant J Mitchell; Second Lieutenant, —— Leath. Company D, Captain, John C. McGinnis; First Lieutenant, George Barry; Second Lieutenant, R. M. Seyrs. Company E, Captain, S. Truex; First Lieutenant, William Horsfall; Second Lieutenant, John Vedder. Company F, Captain, Michael Donavan; First Lieutenant, Edward Fisher; Second Lieutenant, John Mooney. Company G, Captain, Henry Frarot; First Lieutenant, James Morgan; Second Lieutenant, William Ellis. Company H, Captain, P. Hogan; First Lieutenant, Theodore Rogers; Second Lieutenant, W. E. Carmichael. Company I, Captain, T. J. Rudcliff; First Lieutenant, George Chapman; Second Lieutenant, O. J. Heald. Company K, Captain, Daniel L. Bartlett; First Lieutenant, Albert Seeley; Second Lieutenant, R. Goodnoe.

DEPARTURE OF SECOND REGIMENT SCOTT LIFE GUARD.

This regiment, Thirty-eighth, which was ordered to leave for Washington on Tuesday, broke camp yesterday and started for Washington. The reason it did not leave on Tuesday is that the men neither received their arms or their pay. Yesterday, however, saw both those matters arranged, and the men heard with cheerful faces and beating hearts, the order for them to march. In Tuesday's paper we gave a full description of this regiment, with the list of officers, so at present it is only necessary to chronicle its departure. On leaving East New-York, it marched down to the Grand-street ferry; crossed over, marched down Grand street to Broadway, from thence to Jersey City, where it got on board the cars for Washington. Supper had been provided for them at the Park Barracks, but Col. WARD would not allow his men to stop and partake of it, as they had a sufficiency of rations in their haversacks, and he was anxious to get to the depôt as soon as possible. This regiment is composed of fine athletic young fellows, and their appearance and drill made a marked impression as they marched down Broadway.

OTHER MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THE TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Col. VON STEINWEHR's Regiment—the Twenty-ninth—did not succeed in getting off yesterday. The men have received their arms and equipments, and by this time have probably drawn a month's pay. But, although the bare necessities have thus been supplied, there are many small things to be procured, such as colors, music, &c., before the regiment will feel itself comfortably in harness. There is no reserved fund for providing these things; not a penny has been received from the Union Defence Committee, and the men from their scanty purses cannot afford—even if they felt disposed—to complete their equipment for the war. The friends of the regiment are therefore raising contributions to further this object.

The Twenty ninth, although German in material, thoroughly American in feeling—the officers and men have adopted this as their country. The Colonel has made the United States his home during the past fifteen years. Finally, they have selected the United States uniform, and have associated with themselves three native American officers simply that they may add to their identity with the people and show their devotion to our country. Nearly all the officers have been educated in the military schools, and almost all the men have seen service. We mention these circumstances by request, and in the hope that some of our readers my feel disposed to lend a helping hand to a very deserving regiment, which needs assistance to pay off some debts and complete its arrangements for departure. Subscriptions will be received by Mr. ALBERT SPEYERS, the treasurer, No. 43 Pine-street.

It is expected that the regiment will leave for Washington by this evening's train, but some uncertainty still prevails on the subject.

MOZART REGIMENT.

Six companies of this regiment have been sworn in to the United States service by Lieut. COGSWELL. The remaining companies will be sworn in to-morrow. On Monday Mayor WOOD will review this regiment and present it with a handsome stand of colors. Early next week the Mozart Regiment will start for the seat of war.

CONSTITUTION GREYS.

A new regiment is being organized under the New-York State Militia laws, under the title of "Constitution Greys." The uniform adopted by them is grey trimmed with red, and costs but $10 50, including cap. Any company wishing to join this regiment, and not having adopted their uniform, are requested to be represented by their officers at 12 o'clock to-day, at the Jefferson Assembly Rooms. Commissions will be issued as soon as the regiment is full, and arms will be furnished by the State.

THE LADIES OF ORANGE, N. J.

The ladies of Orange, N. J., have prepared and sent 735 articles of clothing and bedding for the use of our army. They have also sent 237 rolls of bandage, and 78 boxes of lint. $128 have been contributed for the objects of the Association, and many valuable donations of flannel and other materials received. Articles for hospital use have been forwarded to the Central Association, Cooper Union, New-York, while the clothing has been sent to Orange volunteers, whether enlisted in New-York Regiments, or in those which have gone from New-Jersey.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE SEVENTH REGIMENT ON THE DEATH OF MAJOR WINTHROP.

HEAD-QUARTERS CO. I, SEVENTH REG'T N. Y. S. M., NEW-YORK, June 13, 1861.

At a meeting of the Company held this, Thursday, evening, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the members of this Company have heard with deep regret of the death of Major THEODORE WINTHROP, a member of this corps, which occurred on the 10th inst. while on duty as aid to Major-Gen. BUTLER near Fortress Monroe.

Resolved, That in Major WINTHROP's death the United States service has lost a valuable and energetic officer, whose place cannot readily be filled; one who, while connected with this Company, was ever most forward in performing any duty, however arduous; and one whose refinement of manner and dignity of bearing, combined with great amiability, endeared him to all his associates.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered on the minutes of this meeting, and communicated in orders, and that the members of this Company will wear the usual badge of mourning, while on duty, for thirty days.

Resolved. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and that the commandant of this Company be requested to make such arrangements as may be desirable for the attendance of this Company at the funeral. J. H. McBRIDE,

Secretary Company I, Seventh Regiment.

HEAD-QUARTERS SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M., NATIONAL GUARD, NEW YORK, June 19, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDER.—As a tribute of respect to the memory of Major THEODORE WINTHROP, late of Company I, National Guard, who lost his life in a gallant charge at Bethel, Virginia, while serving on the staff of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, the following escort is hereby detailed, consisting of the First, Sixth, Seventh and Ninth Companies.

The members of the above designated Companies will assemble at Head-quarter, fully uniformed, (white trousers,) on Friday, 21st inst., at 9 A. M.

Lieut. WICKSTEAD, is detailed to the command of the Ninth Company. Company I will appear in full fatigue dress.

Drum-Major GRAHAM, with band and drum corps, will report to the Adjutant at the same hour.

Lieut.-Col. POND will command the detachment.

The usual badge of mourning will be worn upon the left arm.

The officers of the Regiment are requested to attend. By order of

COL. MARSHALL LEFFERTS.

J. H. LIEBENAU, Adjutant.

PATRIOTISM OF THE LADIES OF BALTIMORE.

The New-York Medical Association for the Supply of Lint, Bandages, &c., to the U. S. Army, have not only received liberal contributions from ladies and others in the City of New York, but also from patrons in distant parts of the State of New-York, from New-Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. The subjoined letter, however, is an indication not only that the field of their resources is enlarging, but also a proof that patriotic feeling is not altogether dead in Baltimore:

To the New-York Medical Association, No. 744 Broadway, New-York:

A number of ladies of our city are desirous of supplying our soldiers with articles for their comfort, and would be much indebted for any advice or information you can give them on the manufacture of such supplies. What kind of lint is preferred by surgeons? What kind of bandages and sizes are used, and what other supplies are most useful? Yours respectfully, JOHN T. GRAHAM,

No. 86 Camden-street, Baltimore, Md.

DEPARTURE OF THE FOURTEENTH (ONEIDA) REGIMENT.

Col. McQUADE's Regiment, which arrived here on Tuesday from Albany, and was quartered at the Park Barracks, left Jersey City yesterday on a special train of cars for Philadelphia. At noon the regiment paraded; the men then partook of dinner, after which they marched down Broadway and Cortlandt-street to the Jersey Ferry. The Sons of Oneida acted as escort.

THE SECOND REGIMENT OF N. Y. S. M.

A few more men are wanted to join this Regiment, now stationed at Washington. All who wish soon to see active service, should at once apply to Lieut. DOWNEY, No. 26 Cherry-street, or to Lieut. DEMPSEY, at the Armory, corner of Hall-place and Seventh-street.

PRESENTATION OF COLORS TO THE DE KALB REGIMENT, AND SWORD TO COL. VON GILSA.

A very interesting ceremony took place, yesterday, at No. 21 West Thirty-fourth-street. It consisted in the presentation of a very beautiful American flag and superb stand of regimental colors to the De Kalb Regiment, commanded by Col. VON GILSA. On one side of the regimental standard is embroidered the likeness of DE KALB, with the inscription: "The generous stranger who left his home to water with his blood the tree of our liberty." On the reverse is embroidered the name of the regiment, underneath which is the American flag, guns, drums, muskets and all the paraphernalia of war, surrounded with a wreath. Beneath this are the lines:

"The Star-Spangled Banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

The whole standard is most chaste and elegant, and was worked by Mrs. KLEIN. The presentations were made by Mrs. R. A. WITHAUS and Miss Pauline WITHAUS. The Leiderkranz Society presented Col. VON GILSON with a handsome sword and belt. In accepting it, the Colonel made a most appropriate and effective speech. After the presentation, the regiment paraded through some of the principal streets in the upper part of the City, and then returned to its quarters.

TRIAL OF THE GOMEZ PATENT FUSE.

Mr. EDWIN GOMEZ, the inventor of the "patent electric safety fuse train," made an experiment with his patent, in the Park on Tuesday, by simultaneously firing off a battery of guns, and he proposes to make another on the Battery in a few days, to test the merits of the fuse in submarine explosions. Competent authorities pronounce his patent to be a great improvement over anything heretofore used, and it may undoubtedly be made very serviceable in the present war, both on land and sea. The fuse is in the form of tape, thoroughly water-proof, and lined with a new explosive material that travels at the rate of a mile in four seconds. His experiment at the Battery, from which he proposes to blow up an old vessel stationed out in the harbor, will be witnessed with a good deal of interest.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE.

Col. JOHN McCUNN's regiment was the only one paid off yesterday: the pay-roll amounted to $9,100. This makes twenty one regiments out of the thirty-eight raised in New-York State, that have been paid off.

BROOKLYN MILITARY MATTERS.

The Twenty eighth (Brooklyn) Regiment, at Alexandria, has been ordered to march towards Vienna.

The new German Regiment is rapidly enrolling members, particularly in the Eastern District Wards of the City. The regiment is to be "Light Infantry Musketeers," with one Rifle Company.

The Thirty-eighth Regiment Scott Life Guard No. 2, Col. J. H. WARD, struck their tents yesterday, and passed down Broadway to the South Seventh-street Ferry, which they crossed to New-York.

The members of the Brooklyn Phalanx have met with another disappointment. They expected to be inspected yesterday, but for some reason the ceremony was postponed. They will be inspected, beyond a doubt, sometime the present week. The new company in this regiment, composed of recruits raised for the Thirteenth Regiment, organized as a company yesterday and elected the following officers: Captain—FARBER. Lieutenants—HOWARD W. PHILLIPS, JOHN R. PATTIS, HERBERT VAN NYNAN.

Capt. BURKE's Company for the Mozart Regiment, now being recruited at No. 435 Fulton-avenue, is now nearly full. Their arm is the Minie rifle.

There was a patriotic demonstration made at Lakeland station on the Long Island Railroad last week. A flag was raised near the store of C. W. TRAIN. The flag was raised by Miss JOSEPHINE SHELL and was greeted with the greatest enthusiasm. From the top of the pole stretches an arm with an index finger, to which is attached a hemp rope. An inscription says it is "For JEFF. DAVIS and all traitors." Addresses were made on the occasion by CHARLES MORRIS, of Westhaven, Dr. EARL and others.

Quartermaster J. W. MUMBY, of the Thirteenth Regiment, will leave for the seat of war on Saturday next, and will take all letters delivered at No. 159 Fulton-street before his departure. It is understood that the Thirteenth Regiment, almost to a man, will volunteer for the war, at the expiration of their present term of service.

A company of volunteers has been organized at Patchogue, by the election of the following officers: Captain, George F. Carman; First Lieutenant, Alexander Van Alstyne; Orderly Sergeant, Floyd Smith; Second Sergeant, Thomas Saxton; Third Sergeant, John W. Hawkins; Fourth Sergeant, Bryant B. Terry; First Corporal, —— Cochran; Second Corporal, Valentine Willets; Third Corporal, Samuel S. Conklin; Fourth Corporal, Frederick Palo.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

EXHIBITION OF THE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT OF THE NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.—The annual exhibition of the pupils attending the Grammar School attached to the New-York University, was presented yesterday in the large chapel of the institution. The most novel feature of the occasion was the profusion of flags of the Union which gaily decorated the room, almost concealing in their numerous folds its heavy, sombre-looking furniture. There are about 90 pupils in the Preparatory Department, and of course, a large audience,—composed mainly of interested mothers and sisters—lent their encouraging presence to the trembling novitiates in the art of declamation. Chancellor FERRIS, presided, and the Faculty were seated on the platform with him. The programme was long, but well selected, and with few exceptions the boys demonstrated that they had profited by the teaching of Prof. BROWN, their instructor in elocution. Music by Dodworth's Band agreeably relieved the speaking. The exercises were concluded by a distribution of prizes for exemplary conduct and proficiency. In the evening an oration was delivered before the Alumni Association, by Mr HOPPER, of Long Island, a graduate of the Class of 1839. The annual commencement of the University will take place at Niblo's Theatre to-day.

AN UNFOUNDED SUSPICION OF MURDER.—Shortly before 2 o'clock yesterday morning, Officer COYLE, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, discovered the dead body of a young woman named ANN SHANNON upon the sidewalk, opposite the tenement-house No. 14 Washington-street, on the third floor of which herself and husband, JOHN SHANNON, occupied apartments. Upon calling SHANNON and attempting to enter his room, Officer COYLE was not at first successful, and when he did gain admittance, the husband seemed confused in his manner, and still was undivested of his clothing. He was therefore taken into custody, on suspicion that he had been quarreling with his wife, and afterwards thrown her from the window. At the inquest, held by Coroner SCHIRMER, a different state of facts was presented. Evidence was adduced showing that deceased, who has been of intemperate habits, was accustomed to sit on the window-sill and sleep there every warm night. The neighbors also testified that there had been no quarreling between the prisoner and the deceased, and the jury declared that her death had resulted from an accidental fall. SHANNON was discharged.

POLICEMEN'S LIVES ENDANGERED.—An order was issued by the Unsafe Building Commission, on Tuesday afternoon, directing Capt. MOUNT, of the Third Precinct Police, to demolish an old unoccupied building at No. 22 West Broadway, which it was believed was in momentary danger of falling. The Police had gone so far in carrying out their instructions as to have pulled down the front wall and a portion of the side, when the entire rear wall, upon the top of which some of the men were standing, suddenly fell. Officer HEARSEN was thrown, or rather carried, by a mass of the bricks, a distance of forty feet, and landed in the cellar, singularly enough escaping with a slight bruise on his left leg, which does not incapacitate him for duty. Capt. MOUNT was on a ladder, from which he was thrown a distance of twenty feet without suffering any hurt. Others escaped in the same hair-breadth manner.

A COLLISION AND FATAL RESULT.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest, yesterday, at No. 32 Oak-street, upon the body of THOMAS McLAUGHLIN, whose death was occasioned by injuries received last Monday afternoon. The deceased was employed on board a lighter, which ran afoul of a bark at anchor in the East River. So violent was the shock of the collision that the lighter's mast broke, and falling, struck deceased upon the head, carrying him overboard. He was soon rescued and taken home, but he did not long survive. His companions on the lighter escaped injury by jumping into the water as the mast fell. Deceased was 22 years of age, and a native of Ireland.

FATAL CASUALTY ON THE KINGSBRIDGE ROAD.—On Sunday afternoon, Mr. and Mrs. McGOVERN, of No. 196 East Thirty-third-street, were riding on the Kingsbridge Road, having with them their daughter ALICE, a babe seven months old. When near One Hundred and Sixtieth-street, another vehicle came in contact with their carriage, and the collision was so violent that Mr. and Mrs. McGOVERN and the infant were thrown upon the pavement. The babe struck heavily upon its head, receiving injuries which it survived but 36 hours, while Mr. McGOVERN was so much hurt as to be still confined to bed. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest upon the infant's body, which resulted in a verdict of accidental death.

FATAL CASUALTY ON SHIPBOARD.—Yesterday afternoon ANDREW WILSON, a laboring man, fell from the deck into the hold of a ship lying in the East River, on board of which he was employed, and was so seriously injured that he survived but a few hours. His body was taken to his late residence, No. 67 Pike-street, where Coroner SCHIRMER will hold an inquest upon it. Deceased was a native of Sweden, aged 45 years. He has left a wife and seven children in almost destitute circumstances.

A VAGRANT FOUND DEAD.—One of the Twenty-seventh Precinct Policemen found the body of a man yesterday morning, at Pier No. 12, North River. The appearance of deceased indicated him to have been the commonest of vagrants or dock loafer—his clothing being mere rags, and filthy in the extreme. He was lame and probably about 60 years of age. Coroner SCHIRMER will hold an inquest in the case to-day.

Large Arrival of Mormons.

The ship *Monarch of the Sea*, Capt. GARDNER, arrived at this port yesterday from Liverpool, having a general cargo and 964 Mormon passengers. This is the largest number of Mormons that ever arrived at this port in one vessel. They are all in fine health, and will leave to-morrow for Utah or Salt Lake City, where they intend to settle. Capt. GARDNER informs us that the most perfect order and discipline is maintained among this class of passengers.

Great credit is due to Elders JABEZ WOODWARD, (Principal,) H. O. HANSEN, NIEL WILLIAMSON and others for good management and kind attention to the comforts of this large company, who are under their especial care.

The *Monarch of the Sea* has on board WM. BROWN, and BRADFORD SNODO, sent home by the American Consul for attempt to murder.

Appointments of Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 19.

The President has appointed the following Postmasters for Maine:

Belfast, HIRAM CHASE; Rockland, MISS C. ANDREWS; Saco, JAS. M. DEERING.

Also the following gentlemen as Postmasters:

Claremount, N. H., C. O. EASTMAN. Amherst, Mass., LUCIUS M. BARNWOOD.

Prince Alfred's Movements.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, June 19.

Prince ALFRED visited Victoria Bridge and various points of interest yesterday, and left this morning for Ottawa.

A Card.

OFFICE WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 54 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

We observe a notice going the rounds of the Press "That the Washington Insurance Company is closing up its business, and canceling its outstanding policies." As there are numerous companies of that name in the United States, and as the paragraph referred to do not specify the locality of the company, we beg leave to inform your readers that it is NOT the Washington Insurance Company, No. 54 Wall-street, New-York.

The Washington Insurance Company, of New-York, is possessed of a *bona fide* capital of $400,000, with a handsome surplus, securely invested, and doing a prosperous fire and inland navigation business.

WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

ADVERTISEMENT.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Flagstaff for Sale, Thirty Feet Long, Good as new. Price, $10. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

Maison Doree,
By F. MARTINEZ,
No. 42 East 14th-st. Union-square,
(The Old Penniman Mansion.)
This superb Restaurant will be open to the public on and after SATURDAY, the 15th inst. Dinner in "Ordinary," $1. Other departments according to bill of fare. Private rooms for any number of parties. The entire fitting up of the premises is in the most elegant style. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
N. B.—DINNER PARTIES FURNISHED ACCORDING TO ORDER.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Grover & Baker's
Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
For family and manufacturing use.
No. 495 Broadway New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

The Patent Bosom Shirt,
Made to order by the Patentees only.
IRA PEREGO & SONS, No. 61 Nassau-st., and No. 175 Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics,
DEPOT NO. 648 BROADWAY.
The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

MARRIED.

PARDEE—CLARKE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 18, at the Church of the Restoration, by Rev. Mr. Blanchard, M. B. PARDEE, M. D., of Norwalk, Conn., to SARAH E., eldest daughter of G. B. Clarke, Esq., of Brooklyn.

VALENTINE—ELLIOTT.—In Westchester, on Tuesday, June 18, at St. Peter's Church, by Rev. Dr. Jackson, JOHN B. VALENTINE to MARY E., eldest daughter of John H. Elliott, Esq., of Westchester, N. Y.

DIED.

IRWIN.—In this City, on Tuesday June 18 at 9½ A. M., MARY JANE, wife of Dr. James H. Irwin, and daughter of Wm. Macdonough, Esq., aged 33 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 421 4th-st., near 2d av. Her remains will be interred in the Evergreens Cemetery.

BEDELL.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 19, at the residence of Mr. Sidney Fanning, No. 25e 6th av., of consumption, Miss CORNELIA BEDELL, eldest daughter of Henry and grand-daughter of Hiram K. Bedell, of Hempstead, L. I., aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Friday morning, at 8 o'clock, from No. 258 6th av. The remains will be taken to Hempstead for interment.

SHANKS.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 18, AGNES SHANKS daughter of Dr. John and Mary Shanks, aged 20 years 4 months and 10 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 20th inst. at 2 o'clock P. M, from the residence of her parents, No. 254 West 32d st.

CODDINGTON.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 19, JANE W., wife of Isaac Coddington, in the 46th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from No. 77 Amity st., on Friday, the 21st inst., at 3 o'clock P M.

DODGE.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 19, SERIL DODGE, in the 66th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday morning, the 21st inst., at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 39 East 31st st., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Stamford, Conn., for interment.

WINTHROP.—At Great Bethel, Va., on Monday, June 10, THEODORE WINTHROP, of Castleton, Staten Island, in the 33d year of his age.

His funeral services will be held at the Armory of the Seventh Regiment, on Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

WHITING.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 19, EMMA, beloved daughter of Charles and Mary L. Whiting, aged 20 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No 85 Summit-st., Brooklyn on Saturday afternoon, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be interred in the Marble Cemetery in 2d st., New-York.

DOTY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 19, Mrs. KATURAH L. DOTY widow of the late Ethan A. Doty, in the 81st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 127 Adams-st., Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

BOUGHTEN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 19, suddenly, MARY AMANDA, wife of Frederick K. Boughten, aged 22 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, Park-av., near Clermont av., Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

CLARK.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, June 19, Mrs. CATHARINE A. CLARK, wife of John H. Clark, and daughter of Peter K. Buxton, of Bedford, N. Y., in the 41st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 34½ Erie st. at 9 o'clock on Friday morning, the 21st inst. Her remains will be taken to Bedford, Westchester Co., N. Y., for interment, by the 11 o'clock A. M. train.

SUTPHEN.—In Bergen, N. J., on Wednesday, June 19, JULIA MALVINA, daughter of John S. and Hyacinth A. Sutphen, aged 7 years, 6 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday afternoon, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, Bergen, N. J.

McCULLOH.—In Orange, N. J., on Monday, June 17, JAMES W. McCULLOH, in the 12d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son in law, W. J. Brown, Orange Valley, this day, (Thursday,) the 20th inst., at 12½ o'clock P M.

LYON.—In Greenwich, Conn., on Sunday, June 16, Capt. AUGUSTUS LYON, aged 74 years.

FISHER.—In Brattleboro, Vt., on Thursday, June 13, HENRY C. FISHER, merchant of Brattleboro, aged 38 years.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 341.—June 19, 1861.
40, 73, 5, 56, 17, 74, 2, 12, 29, 13, 60, 10, 14.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 342.—June 19, 1861.
46, 40, 74, 31, 8, 43, 59, 20, 64, 52, 63, 50, 45, 69.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

TO VOLUNTEERS AND TOURISTS.
DO NOT LEAVE TOWN WITHOUT A BOTTLE OF E. R. DURKEE & CO.'S GINGARINE.
It is an invaluable remedy for diarrhœa, debility, pain in the stomach, or any disarrangement of the bowels arising from exposure, and from change of water and climate, especially in a southerly direction. It is carefully prepared from the finest quality of Jamaica ginger root, and is so highly concentrated that a small flask, which can easily be carried, will be found more efficient than the largest bottle of the best brandy, be it ot never so unobjectionable a character. For sale by D. S. BARNES, No. 202 Broadway, and at No. 181 Pearl st., corner of Cedar.

SUMMER.
$300,000 worth of new styles of Spring and Summer Clothing at extremely low prices, owing to the depression of business. Custom-room, Children's Clothing, and Furnishing Goods in same ratio. Money returned if not pleased. F. B. BALDWIN,
Largest store in the City. Nos. 70 and 72 Broadway.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.
A Strawberry Festival will be held in the Allen-street M. E. Church, between Delancey and Rivington sts., THIS and TO-MORROW EVENINGS, June 20 and 21. A general invitation is given to all the friends of the Church and Sabbath School to this social gathering. Good speaking and singing may be expected. The proceeds for the benefit of the Sabbath School. Tickets, 25 cents, can be had at the parsonage and at the door on the evening. Doors open at 7½ o'clock.

WEDDING CARDS.
Specimens by Mail on receipt of 2 postage stamps.
EVERDELL 302 Broadway, N. Y.

SELPHO'S PATENT ELASTIC LEGS AND HANDS.
For lost limbs. Manufactured only by WM. SELPHO, No. 516 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

MILITARY.

RUBBER BLANKETS, KNAPSACKS, CANTEENS, HAVERSACKS, &c.,
At Wholesale and Retail, by
THE RUBBER CLOTHING COMPANY,
Manufacturers, No. 201 Broadway, New-York.

LEARN THE DRILL.
A Company organized for the purpose of being instructed in military drill meets every THURSDAY EVENING, in the 3d-av. Railroad Depot. Persons wishing to receive instructions from an experienced drill officer, (Prof. SIDDONS, of Columbia College,) at a merely nominal expense, are invited to join with us.
A. W. KENNEDY, Captain.

SONS OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE RESIDENTS of New-York and vicinity, are called upon to be present at the reception of the Second New-Hampshire Regiment, on Friday morning. They will assemble on Friday morning at the Brandreth House, at 9 o'clock, and every man is expected to be on hand; giving the day to patriotism, to encourage the hearts and strengthen the hands of their brethren on their way to the seat of war.
They are also requested to be present Thursday evening, at the same place, to hear a report of the Committee of Arrangements.
CHARLES E. SOULE, Chairman.
B. C. CUTTER, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF CO. I, Seventh Regiment, National Guard, will assemble at Head-quarters on FRIDAY, 21st inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., in full fatigue dress, white trousers and gloves, with crape on left arm, to pay the last tribute of respect to the memory of our lamented comrade, Major THEODORE WINTHROP. By order.
L. H. MACBRIDE, O. S.

THIRD WARD HOME GUARDS.—ATTENTION!—A regular meeting of the above Company will be held at No. 272 Greenwich-st., THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested.
By order. JOHN L. BLEAKLEY, President.
A. W. R. POSTNER, Secretary.

$1.—RECRUITS WILL RECEIVE THE sum, and be inspected immediately, receiving pay, uniforms and rations, by applying to the officers, No. 647 Broadway. Dr. Heath's office. Those who have a few recruits will be paid liberally for them.

THE NEW-YORK OBSERVER.
JUNE 20, 1861,
gives a
HISTORY OF THE WAR.
With Editorial articles;
UPHOLD THE CONSTITUTION;
VENGEANCE ON MAN;
THE CHURCH IN THE WORLD;
FAITHFUL AMONG THE FAITHLESS;
DR. ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE SUPPORTING THE GOVERNMENT;
HON. J. HOLT'S PATRIOTIC LETTER;
HILL OF THE MARTYRS IN JAPAN, BY REV. HENRY WOOD, CHAPLAIN IN U. S. NAVY.
GOD'S CARE OF GOOD MEN; FACTS.
CONSOLATIONS ON DEATH OF CHILDREN.
FULL REPORT OF DAILY PRAYER MEETINGS;
ECCLESIASTICAL MEETINGS;
A QUAKER MISSIONARY'S REPORT;
FOREIGN LETTERS FROM GREECE, TURKEY, SYRIA, AUSTRIA, &c;
AND A LETTER ON THE CUSTOMS OF A CUSTOM HOUSE.
With a complete Summary of the News of the week, Religious and Secular.
Single copies in wrappers, 6 cents.
$2 50 per annum.
SIDNEY E. MORSE, JR., & CO.,
No. 37 Park row.

WHAT THE CLERGY THINK OF MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething:
We will teach our Susy to say a blessing on Mrs. Winslow for helping her to survive and escape the griping colicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the prospectus. It performs wisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less.
Rev. C. Z. WEISER, Selins Grove, Penn.
We have tried it, and know it to be all it claims.
Rev. J. S. HOLME, Brooklyn, N. Y.
One of the most useful medicines of its kind ever presented to the public.
Rev. Dr. SHALER, Portland, Me.
In our own family it has proved a blessing indeed.
Rev. SYLVANUS COBB, Boston, Mass.
We have tried it, and know whereof we affirm. By its use our infant has been brought through the critical period of teething with scarcely a fever.
Rev. A. JONES, Jackson, Miss.

TIMELY WARNING.
Every mother should be prepared to act in the capacity of both nurse and physician to her children; she can if she will, discharge these duties much better than any one she can employ. If she does not, she ought to know that there is a medicine prepared by an old nurse and female physician, which has stood the test of many, many years, and is the most perfect thing on earth for children teething; it also cures wind Colic, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and is sure to regulate the bowels. We say to every mother, do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It is sold everywhere, at 25 cents a bottle. Office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

A PERFECT CHARM.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP certainly does, as the name implies, "soothe" the little sufferer into a quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. And for the cure of diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Wind Colic, &c., &c., we have never seen its equal.
We have always been, and still are, opposed to the practice of drugging infants. This article has no deleterious effects whatever, and from our own experience (we speak advisedly) we have every confidence in it, and can heartily recommend it to all mothers. Take our advice—use it—and you will as strongly recommend it to others as we have to you.

WHEN WE SAY
That MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP acts like a charm, we do but reiterate the language of every person who ever used it for their children, for all diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery and Diarrhœa, Wind Colic and Cholera Infantum. It will produce quietude and rest, relieve all suffering, and the infant will awake invigorated and refreshed, and not with the dull and stupefying effects of preparations of opium. Sold everywhere, 25 cents per bottle. Office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

MRS. WINSLOW vs. CRYING CHILDREN.
Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child, suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents. Office No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York. Sold everywhere.
During the thirty years of unprecedented and increasing popularity of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, innumerable "CORDIALS" and other nostrums, prepared by pretended M. D.'s, have sprung up and lived but a mushroom existence, while the SOOTHING SYRUP has been constantly increasing in popularity and become a household word, and
THOUSANDS OF MOTHERS THANK MRS. WINSLOW
For the health of their children by the use of her invaluable article.
Beware of Counterfeits.
None genuine unless the *fac simile* of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.
Price only 25 cents per bottle.

THE ARMY AND NAVY
CAVENDISH SMOKING TOBACCO.
For sale by
H. R. LE ROY,
No. 90 Cedar-st.,
New-York.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—At the annual election for Directors of this Company, held on Monday, the 10th inst., the following gentlemen were duly elected:
JAMES MURPHY, AMOS F. HATFIELD,
HUGH SMITH, JACOB CAMPBELL, JR.,
PETER B. SWEENEY, JESSE A. MARSHALL,
EBE'ZER BEADLESTON, JOHN KERR,
JACOB MILLER, CHESTER LAMB,
TIMOTHY TOWNSEND, THOMAS A. GARDINER,
CHARLES B. WHITE, RICHARD B. CONNOLLY.
And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, JESSE A. MARSHALL was reelected President; HUGH SMITH, Vice-President, and J. CAMPBELL, JR., Secretary and Treasurer. J. CAMPBELL, JR., Secretary.
NEW YORK, June 15, 1861.

KEEP COOL! KEEP COOL! KEEP COOL!—HOW SHALL WE DO IT?—By a patent double plated ICE PITCHER—put therein a few Rockland Lake diamonds, moisten them with pure Croton, and then ——— No charge for the recipe, and mere trifle charged for the Pitchers. LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 & 6 Burling slip.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A first-class active young woman, with best City reference, a situation as chambermaid and assist as washer and ironer, or chambermaid and waiting, or nurse and plain sewing; is very fond of children; is a good chambermaid and a neat laundress; is willing and obliging to her employers; will go in the country. Wages no object. Call at No. 830 Broadway, near 13th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and plain sewing; or general housework, by a smart, tidy young woman; understands her business thoroughly, and will be found willing and obliging; will go in the country; has the best of reference. Apply, for two days at No. 139 East 20th st., between 2d and 3d aves.; first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing; would go to the country, in the summer, or travel with a lady. Can be seen during the week at her present employer's, No. 149 East 35th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or as chamoermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging; best city reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 317½ West 15th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, CHAMberwork and waiting by a respectable young woman; or to do general housework; can give best of City reference; could be seen for two days. Inquire at No. 61 Clarkson-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; has no objection to go in the country. Can be seen at No. 99 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th aves.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation to do chamberwork and mind children; has no objection to sea country; wages not so much an object as a home; can enter her place this day. Call at No. 488 Broadway, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress or to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing; has good refer-nce. Apply at No. 36 West 13th-st., between 6th and 6th aves.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS. A lady about to leave the City wishes to procure a situation, as chambermaid and seamstress, for a young woman who has been in her employ, and whom she can confidently recommend. Inquire at No. 130 Macdougal-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman; is an excellent chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to go with a family for the Summer months in the country; has the best of City reference; call at No 237 East 19th-st., btween 1st-av. and Avenue A. Can be seen in the store for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with the washing or to take care of children and do plain sewing. Country preferred. Best of reference. Call, for two days, at No. 496 6th-av., between 29th and 30th st., Room No. 8

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation is wanted by a respectable young German woman, as chambermaid and waitress; the understands her business, and has lived six months in her last place, in the City; has no objections to the country. Call at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, a situation by a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing or would do the housework of a small family. Call at No. 140 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th aves., in the rear.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, a situation by a respectable young Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or housework in a small family; can give the best City reference; can be seen at No. 31 Charles s., near Waverly place, first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a Protestant woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and plain sewer; the other as laundress; the best of City reference. To be seen for 2 days at No. 88 East 29th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework in a small private family; no objections to the country; best of City references of five years. Apply at No 183 Varrick-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl to do chamberwork and waiting or to take care of children and do plain sewing; references unexceptionable. Call at No. 61 Baldridge-st., brick house.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 449 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A Wanted a situation, by a respectable Welch girl, as chambermaid or waitress, to go to the country. Can be seen at No. 116 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COMPANION, NURSERY GOVERN-ess, &c.—Wanted, by a young lady, who, owing to the death of her father, a highly respectable merchant of this City is compelled to seek her own livelihood, a situation as companion to a lady, nursery governess, &c. Apply at No 67 West 35th st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A professed cook, in a private family, who understands all branches of cooking—such as jellies, ice-creams and deserts of all kinds, and baking in the best manner; has no objection to go in the country; best of City reference can be given. Also, a first-class cook for a hotel or boarding-house. Apply at No. 236 West 16th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a woman who fully understands cooking all kinds of soups, meats, poultry, game, pastry and desserts; would mind a house for the Summer or go in the country; can give the best City reference, five years in one place. Call at No. 164 23d-st., corner 2d-av., till suited.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN, WITH GOOD reference wishes a situation in the country; can cook, bake bread, pies and cakes first-rate, and gets up gent-men's linen and ladies finery in style; is also a good dairymaid. Can be seen at No. 17 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as good plain cook and good washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small private family; would go to the country if desired. Best of City references. Call at No. 67 West 20th-st., near 6th-av., in the store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to the country; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; best City references. Can be seen at No. 98 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., up stairs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A GERman cook, who is a professed French and American cook, and learned pastry cooking in a first class house; best of City reference given. Address A. B., Box No. 109 Times Office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived two years. Call at No. 170 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook in a private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employers. No. 203 Madison-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN American Protestant first-class cook; the highest City reference given. Apply at No. 124 Clinton place.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MOST COMpetent and reliable young woman, with three years' City reference from her present employer, a situation as thorough cook, and will assist the laundress; makes excellent bread, biscuit, and all kinds of pastry, meats, soups, jellies, and understands French cooking thoroughly; is strictly honest and obliging, and will go to any part of the country. Can be seen at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing, if required; understands pastry in all its branches. Is willing to go a short distance in the country. Has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 803½ 2d-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman, a situation as cook; is competent in all its requirements; has lived in the best of families, and as such has the best of City reference; would like, if possible, to take charge of a house for the Summer months, in the absence of the family from the City; she can be confidently relied upon. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 89 West 11th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A neat and competent person, to cook, wash and iron; understands all kinds of meats and poultry, and is a good baker; is no objection to the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 151 West 26th-st., near 7th-av., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a young woman, as cook, and is a good baker; is a first-class washer and ironer, or would take a laundress' place; no objections to go in the country; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No 19 6th st., between 2d and 3d avs., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble girl, a situation; is a good plain cook, is an excellent washer and ironer; can get good City reference. Can be seen for two days by calling at No 179 East 23d-st., cor. 2d-av., 3d floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron. Apply at No. 216 West 25th st. Two years' reference from her last place.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A LADY will recommend two young girls who have been living for the last nine months with her; one as cook, washer and ironer, and excellent bread maker; the other as chambermaid and nurse, or chambermaid and waitress; no objections to going a short distance in the country for the Summer. Call at the residence of their employer, No. 165 West 21st-st., to-day and to-morrow.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUAtions wanted by two respectable women; one as cook, and understands all kinds of pastry and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; the other as chamber maid or laundress, and both can produce the best of City references; no objection to the country. Inquire at No. 110 2d-av., in the fancy store

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable Scotch girl, with undoubted reference for honesty sobriety and competency, desires a situation in City or country; is an excellent cook and laundress; makes nice bread and plain pastry; is neat and economical in her kitchen. Apply No. 378 6th av. Wages moderate.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl, as cook, washer and ironer; is a good bread and biscuit maker; no would do general housework; no objection to go into the country. Apply for two days at No. 179 West 48th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; can produce the best of City references of four years' in one family. Call or address M. D., No. 104 West 24th-st., first floor, rear.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as good cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen this day, at her present employer's No. 305 West 21st-st., near 8th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS FRENCH COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED French woman, with first-class recommendations, wishes a situation as cook in a private family; wages according to the times. Call at No. 2 East 32d-st., near Broadway.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A LADY to go out by the week or day; understands dress and cloak making, and children's clothes and all kinds of family sewing; also a small girl to mind children and sew; good reference. Apply at No. 194 Hudson-st., near Canal.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes to go out by the day as dressmaker; no objections to go to the country; reference given. Call at No. 167 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTed, by a respectable woman, a situation to do general housework, or as chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing; no objections to the country; best City references. Call at No. 78 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID OR COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable young woman, with four years City reference from her last place, desires the above situation, or chambermaid and laundress; is fully competent for each capacity; her present employer can be seen; is a good cook and an excellent laundress; will go to any part of the country; wages low. Call at 830 Broadway, near 13th-st., for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a steady young girl, between 16 and 17 years of age, a situation to do general housework in a private family; she is willing to go a short distance into the country; has a good recommendation from her last employer, who can also be seen. Apply at No. 149 9th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—SITUATION wanted, by an English girl for general housework, with the best of reference, for City or country. Apply at No. 96 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation to do general housework in a good cook; first-rate washer and ironer; can give the best City reference. Apply at No. 70 Charles st., between Bleecker and 4th sts., for two days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—SITUATION wanted by a middle-aged Scotch woman (Protestant) as housekeeper or dairy woman, or cook; is an excellent baker and butter maker, and can give best City references; wages moderate. Apply 7 Chatham-square.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a most respectable woman as laundress, who thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 161 5th-av., until Saturday morning, leaving in consequence of the family going to the country.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable woman, a situation as first-class laundress and chambermaid; no objection to the country; best of City references. Call at No. 64 West Washington-place.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has lived twelve years as nurse; has no objection to the country; the best of City reference. Call at No. 312 1st av., between 18th and 19th sts., third floor, front room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced and competent infant's nurse; can take full charge of an infant; is an excellent needle woman; has lived in the first families in this City; would go in the country for the Summer; best City references can be given. Apply at No. 64 West Washington place, for two days.

AS NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED BY A Protestant woman, as nurse in a small private family; the best of reference; can take charge of a baby from its infancy; no objections to the country. Call at No. 117 West 24th-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, a situation by a very respectable young German woman, well acquainted with the nursing chamber and waiting, with best of reference. Inquire at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway. Also, a Spanish girl, with like qualifications, may be found as above.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUAtion wanted by a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress; has no objection to do chamberwork; is accustomed to the care of children for the last six years. Can give satisfactory reference; country preferred. Can be seen for two days, at No. 9 6th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SCOTCH Protestant young woman, with good reference, wishes a situation; is very fond of children; can take care of a baby from its birth; is also a good seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes. Can be seen at No. 71 Bleecker-st., up stairs, three doors west of Broadway.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; is accustomed to young children; is a good hand at embroidery; no objections to the country; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 505 East 13th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and to assist in washing; good City reference. Call at No. 814 4th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable American girl wishes a situation in the above capacity; is capable of taking charge of a baby; is willing to go in the country. Address No. 158 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., fancy store.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress; would be willing to make herself useful in any way. Call at No. 89 West 19th-st., near 6th-av., second floor, back room.

A NURSE OR TRAVELING COMPANION.—A woman wants a situation as nurse or traveling companion; willing to go to Europe; reference given and required. Call or address J. P., No. 49 Avenue D.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; has three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 207 West 26th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as seamstress; has a sewing machine of her own; can cut and fit for children, and do all kinds of family sewing; no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 76 East 14th-st., between Irving-place and 4th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl wants a situation as seamstress and to do light work; no objection to go to the country for the Summer; would be willing to travel with a family; has the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 183 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as family seamstress, and will see to grown children if required, or do chamberwork, or wait on a lady. by a neat, competent American girl, with good City reference. Call, or address AMERICAN, No. 69 6th-av.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A LADY WISHES TO obtain a situation for a Protestant girl as waitress and to assist in chamberwork. Apply at No. 16 West 11th-st.

FOR THE COUNTRY.—A SITUATION WANTed by a Protestant woman, as nurse and seamstress; is very willing to make herself useful to her employers; is an experienced nurse for the past nine years; wages not so much an object as a quiet home; good references given as to character, competency, &c. Call at No. 369 6th-av., in the store.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS already.—Moderate wages, for City or country; German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., at the Institution and Home conducted by an American lady, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Good places always ready.

AN AMERICAN LADY WANTS A HOME as—would take care of the sick, or sew, or would take charge of a house; would make herself useful. Can be seen at No. 26 Amity-place.

A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE MARRIED couple, without family, are anxious to take charge of a house for a family leaving the City. The best of references can be given. Address No. 117 West 24th st.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, AS AN ASsistant book-keeper, by a young man 20 years of age, who has studied book-keeping at school; is a good penman, and quick in figures, and wishes a good situation in New-York or Brooklyn. Best country references given and required. Wages $6 or $8 per week. For particulars address WILLIAM W. GEORGE, Fair Haven, Rutland County, Vt.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant young man, a situation as coachman, for the country, or coachman and groom and to assist in the garden; is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; is willing, and not afraid to work; has good City reference. Can be seen, for three days, by addressing J. G., No. 124 4th av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable young man, as coachman; he understands his business well, and is willing to make himself useful to his employer; has no objection to go in the country; best of reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 50 4th-av., near 9th st., in saddler's shop.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant single man, a situation as coachman, one who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City reference; has no objection to town or country. Call at or address No. 300 East 30th-st., from 11 to 3 o'clock

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by an experienced married man, an Englishman, with personal City reference of many years. Apply at No. 120 East 14th-st., or at E. Lowry's saddlery, No. 932 Broadway, near 21st-st, for A. B.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANted, a situation, by a single Englishman; understands his business; is civil, willing and obliging; best of City reference from his last employer. Address JOHN, Box No 205 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—A YOUNG Frenchman wants to obtain a situation as coachman or gardener, or as a farm hand in the country. He has good recommendations and can be seen at No. 2 East 23d st., near Broadway.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—A RESPECTable young man wants a situation with a doctor, or in a private family, as coachman or groom, or to do plain gardening; is willing to make himself useful in the family; good references given. Call or address C. D., for two days, at Mr. Louden's, saddler, No. 79 Bleecker-st.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—SITUATION wanted by a steady, sober young man, who can produce seven years' recommendations from one place; would assist in the garden, or keep a small place in order, if required; his recommendations will be found fully to correspond with what he professes to be. Address J. B., Box No. 178 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, By a Protestant Scotchman, a situation as coachman and groom; has had long experience in the old country and this in the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for three days, by addressing T. B., No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, By a respectable young man, as coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses perfectly, is a good plain gardener, or would have no objection to work on a farm for a gentleman in the country; can come well recommended. Address W., for two days, Box No. 146 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED A situation, by a respectable young man, who thoroughly understands his business, and has lived with some of the most respectable families in Europe, and is willing to make himself generally useful to his employer; best of City reference will be given. Address M. M., Box No. 208 Times Office.

A FARMER.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT married man, without incumbrance, a situation as farmer; is fully competent of taking full charge of a large farm; has good City reference. Can be seen or heard from, for three days, by addressing J. B., Farmer, No. 124 4th-av., New-York.

A GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED, As situation as gardener and farmer, by a man of first rate ability; understands his business in both capacities, in the raising of any kind of vegetables, or raising of stock, or reclaiming waste lands, which he can show by his references or work, if employed. Address J. N., No. 9 John st., care of McIlvain & Young, in the seed-store, New-York.

A GARDENER AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation, by a single man, as gardener and groom; is a good kitchen gardener, and understands thoroughly the care of horses and cattle; comes well recommended. Address A. H., Box No. 191 Times Office.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by a respectable, steady man; is well experienced in his business; can produce the best of City reference. Any gentleman requiring such will find him trustworthy and obliging. Apply to Z. C., for two days, at No. 883 Broadway, one door from 19th-st., at the apothecary's. No objection to the country.

A WAITER.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISHman a situation as waiter in a private family; is fully capable of his duties; is of an obliging disposition; has first-class testimonials; is neat and clean in his habits; no objections to the country. Call or address, for three days, in the grocery store, No. 745 Broadway corner of Astor-place; or address G. C., Box No. 195 Times Office.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, respectable hotel or boarding-house; age 27 years; understands his business in all its branches, and has the best of City reference; country preferred. Address J. L., No. 61 14th-st., opposite Union-square, in the stable. All notes will be punctually attended to, this day, Wednesday.

A WAITER.—A WELL EDUCATED ITALIAN young man, 18 years old, who is a good waiter, and who also speaks French, English, and Spanish, can read and write, and can give the best of recommendations, desires a situation with a gentleman or family visiting Europe, or to reside in the City. Address A. B. C., Box No. 138 Times Office.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by a respectable Protestant, single young man, just disengaged in consequence of the family going to the country. Can be seen at the house of his present employer, No. 12 West 32d-st., or address J. J., Box No. 139 Times Office.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—BY A SOBER, steady man, who understands the care and management of horses; is a careful and good driver; understands gardening and farm work; has the best of City references from his last employer, whom he served eight years. Address J. G., Box No. 123, Times Office.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—BY A YOUNG man, a native of this City, who is a thorough bookkeeper, an excellent penman and a good judge of money; can furnish satisfactory references. Address ACCOUNTANT, Post office, Jersey City, N. J.

TEACHERS.

AS DAILY GOVERNESS OR COMPANION FOR A LADY.—A young Parisian lady, from France, having been employed as governess with one of the first families in the South, and having finished her engagement, desires to find at New-York, or in the vicinity, a new situation. She is a most excellent pianist, and her education is one of the best. Address LUCIE DE C., Box No. 196 Times Office.

A LADY TEACHER, OF SEVERAL YEARS' experience desires to make an arrangement with some family, whereby she can enjoy the advantages of a pleasant country home for the Summer, giving, as compensation for her board, two or three hours' daily instruction in French, rudiments of German, elocution, and the usual branches of an English education; references given and required. Address P., Brooklyn Post-office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY (DAUGHter of a deceased missionary) accustomed to teaching, is anxious to procure a situation as governess in a family, to give instruction in English, French and the rudiments of music; good recommendations can be given; salary not so great an object as a good home; is willing to go in the country if desirable. Address Miss P., care of Box No. 1,671 Post-office, New-York.

AS TEACHERS.—WANTED, SITUATIONS AS teachers, by two ladies of much experience. One is well qualified to give instruction in the usual studies of the scholastic courses of our best seminaries, the other in the English branches, French, drawing, and oil painting; best of references given. Address MARY C. GREENWOOD, Utica Oneida Co., N. Y.

AS GOVERNESS.—A EUROPEAN LADY, AN experienced teacher, wishes a reengagement. Besides the higher branches of a finished English education, she teaches the harp, piano, drawing, painting, the Spanish, Italian, French and German languages; the two latter she speaks like a native. Direct C. M. L., Post-office, Sharon, Conn.

AN ENGLISH LADY, OF LONG EXPERIence in tuition, is desirous of a situation as governess in the country. She gives instruction in music, French, (acquired in Paris,) drawing, and is a thorough conversant with her own language. Salary no object. Address COUNTRY, Station D.

A TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, DAUGHTER of a deceased merchant, is desirous of procuring a situation in a private family, in the City or country, to teach one or two young children the English branches; best of references given. Address M. H., Box No. 331, Post office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF obtaining a situation as governess; can teach the English branches and music. Address RESIDENT GOVERNESS, Church Journal Office, No. 18 Beekman-st., or call for three days at No. 102 East 14th-st.

AS TUTOR.—AN AMERICAN TEACHER OF five years' experience, speaking French and German, about to set out for Europe, desires one or more pupils; best reference given. Address TUTOR, Box No. 218 Times Office.

INSTRUCTION.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. A Boarding-School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi-Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead, rooms of A. B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MORAVIAN BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Nazareth Hall, Nazareth, Northampton County, Pennsylvania, easy of access from New-York by Central Railroad, of New-Jersey to Easton, and thence seven miles by stage, which leaves the American hotel at 4 o'clock P. M. Terms, $250, in advance, for three months board and tuition in the English branches of learning, and Greek; $5 to $10 per quarter for instrumental music, (piano forte, violin and organ, drawing and ancient languages. The present session closes on Friday, June 28. Scholars are returned during the vacation in July, if desirable. The 77th annual session will open on TUESDAY, Aug. 6, 1861.

REV. EDWARD H. BRUHEL, Principal.

Agents, Messrs. A. Bininger & Co., Nos. 22 and 24 Liberty-st., New York.

THE ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF THE New-York University will take place on THURSDAY, 20th inst., at 10½ A. M., at Wibio's. Mr. Stewart, the proprietor has kindly consented to interrupt the extensive repairs of the saloon for this occasion.

MR. JAS. WEIR MASON'S CLASSICAL and English School removed to No. 60 East 28th-st.

LAUNDRESSES.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A LAUNDRESS, WHO HAS lived in the best families in this City, wishes to obtain washing at her own residence; will do either family washing or gentlemen's washing in the neatest manner. Can give the best reference. Call for one week at No. 123 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., first floor, back room.

WASHING WANTED.—THE WASHING OF A few ladies or gentlemen wanted, by a capable laundress; the best of City references and accommodation, stationery tubs and grass-plat. Call or address Mrs O'BRIEN, No. 69 45th-st., between the 5th and 6th avs.

WASHING WANTED.—FAMILIES WISHING to put out their washing by the piece, week or month, may find an excellent laundress by addressing MARY K., Box No. 123 Times Office. Has a good grass plat for bleaching.

WASHING WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE woman wishes to obtain washing; clothes done up in the neatest manner; can produce the best reference. Call at 169 Wooster-st., near Houston st., in the rear.

WASHING DONE BY A RESPECTABLE woman, and going out to days' work. Apply at No. 46 Orchard-st., back room, first floor.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS

TENTS FOR THE ARMY.—COTTON DUCK of every known size, pattern and weight of material.

Also,
TENT CLOTHS,
TARPAULINS, HAMMOCK STUFFS, WAGON COVERS,
of all widths and weight, plain and twilled.
For sale by
FOX & POLHEMUS,
No. 89 Broad-st., corner Beaver.

NOTICE TO MILITARY MEN.—THE ADvertiser has invented a rifle and musket ball, possessing very superior advantages over the Minié ball now used by government, and desires the assistance of a suitable person to introduce the same to the Government. Address G. C., Box No. 133 Times Office.

ENFIELD RIFLES AND ARTILLERY CARBINES.—A small lot just received from Manchester, England, and for sale by DURRIE & RUSHER, No. 78 Beekman-st.

MILITARY SHOULDER-BRACE AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER COMBINED.—A new and superior article, at MARSH & CO.'S TRUSS OFFICE, No. 2 Vesey st., Astor House, New York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED—ON OR near Long Island Sound and the New-Haven R. R., in a first-class neighborhood between New-Rochelle and Stratford, Ct.; house and outbuildings must be modern style, ample and substantially built, well shaded, and with from 15 to 20 acres of good cultivable land well stocked with fruit; possession required this Summer or Fall; price about $14,000. Address C. E., Box No. 108 Times Office, with full particulars.

WANTED—A COUNTRY SEAT OR FARM, OF from 100 to 300 acres of good land, unincumbered first-class modern improvements, out-buildings, fruits, &c., for which some of the best houses in Brooklyn will be given in part pay; the balance will be paid in good stocks and cash. Address Mr. JONES, Box No. 1,716 New-York Post-Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,
PIACATA ON THE HUDSON.

The spacious edifice of the Rockland Female Institute will be opened as a first-class boarding-house and Summer resort, on the 25 of July, for a season of ten weeks. Circulars giving full particulars, plans of house, and time-tables of the Railroads and Steamboats, may be found at the office of the Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway. For board, apply at the house, or address L. D. & C. J. MANSFIELD.

CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.

This spacious and pleasantly-located Hotel, now greatly improved, is ready for the reception of guests. This Hotel is not surpassed in extent of accommodations by any hotel in the country; the table is furnished in the most bounteous and liberal manner, with all the delicacies of the season

HASBROUK & McMICHAEL, Proprietors.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE, MANCHESTER, Vt., is ready for Summer company, having been enlarged and improved since last season. Apply to C. S. ORVIS, Secretary.

REFERENCES.
Hon. Sam'l Sloan, President H. R. R. Co., New-York.
Wm. Lottimer, Esq., New-York.
P. McMartin, Esq., New-York.
Hon. Alfred Munn, Jr., New-York.
Dr. A. Woodruff Brown, New-York.
S. Squires, Esq., New-York.
H. D. Pilmpton, Esq., Brooklyn.
Hon. Charles Dale, Jersey City.
A. Cook Hull, M. D., Brooklyn.

STORM KING HOUSE, CORNWALL.—Accessible by steamboats Thomas Powell and Armenia, and by Hudson River Railroad; new, furnished, well ventilated, and commanding the most beautiful scenery; shaded by forest trees, with unlimited shaded rambling walks upon the farm surrounding; horses kept upon livery; carriage room. Inquire of Mr. Rollin Mumford, cor. Mr. C. K. Tuttle, No. 159 Pearl-st., N. Y.; Rev. Wm. P. Lee, Esq., No. 19 Wall-st.; Mr. Samuel Cantrell, No. 613 Broadway, or by mail to the subscriber, on the premises.

JOSEPH WALKER, Storm King House, Cornwall.

SUMMER RESORT.—DOVER PLAINS HOTEL.—This large and spacious 3-story Hotel is now finished and open for the reception of boarders. This Hotel is located in the village of Dover Plains, on the Harlem Railroad, 89 miles from New-York, and is desirous to engage board for the Summer. Those wishing will please address

H. B. CHAPMAN, Proprietor.

Reference—D. D. T. Marshall, No. 206 Broadway; A. B. Hope & Co., No. 276 Greenwich-st.

OCEAN HOUSE, SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—THIS SPLENDID SUMMER RESORT is now open for the season. For fishing, sea and river bathing, as well as for sailing, it is unsurpassed. Family board by the week, $8. Price for transient boarders, $1 75 per day. Steamboats from foot of Robinson-st. twice a day.

Capt. A. H. HAGGERTY, Proprietor.

PEMIGEWASSET HOUSE, PLYMOUTH, N. H.—BENJ. LYNDE, Proprietor, (late of the Howard Hotel, N. Y.), would be happy to see his numerous friends of this delightful summer resort. Leave New-York by Norwich and Worcester boat at 5 o'clock P. M. daily, (except Saturday); arrive at dinner, next day Through tickets on board.

THE SPRING HOTEL, AT HIGHLAND Springs, will be opened for the reception of boarders on the 1st day of June. The Sulphur Baths have been put in complete order, and will be ready at the same time. Sulphur Water from the celebrated Springs is kept for sale, at F. R. Cozzens, No. 73 Warren-st.

JOSHUA WHITNEY, Proprietor.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address

B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

MOHEGAN LAKE.—AN HOUR AND A HALF per Hudson River Railroad; stands foremost in its claims on the lovers of the picturesque; boating, fishing, &c. Rooms for families may be secured at W. JONES' private house, commanding the best view. Inquire at No. 516 Broadway, third story, front.

W. JONES.

CLIFF HOUSE, AT RYE—ON LONG ISLAND Sound, twenty-five miles from the City, by the New-Haven Railroad; the place is unsurpassed for its fine scenery, bathing, boating and fishing, being delightfully situated on the Sound; a good accommodation for stabling. The house is now open for the Season. Apply on the premises, or to No. 37 West 30th-st.

RESPECTABLE FAMILIES, WHO ARE desirous of conforming to the times, by practicing economy, and at the same time securing the privileges of a first-rate summer resort, are recommended to try the Summit House, at Lake Mahopac. Inquire of the President of the New-York County Bank, 14th st.

R. A. SINCLAIR, Proprietor.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—This house is finely located: baths in all the principal rooms; beautiful and extensive grounds; good stabling, &c. Terms moderate. One hour from New-York. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st., 8.30, 11.30, 2, 3.30, 5.10, 6.10. CHAS. STRINGER.

SEA-BATHING.—MANSION-HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—Mansion House fronts the ocean 300 feet, within fifty yards of Bathing-ground, will accommodate 600 guests. Open June 15. Address F. LAIRD, Proprietor.

THE RIVERSIDE HOUSE, RED BANK, N. J.—It is 1¾ hours from New-York by steamboat and railroad from foot of Robinson-st. The situation is equally healthful, and commands a splendid view of the Navesink River. Terms $7 to $10 per week.

Address C. G. & W. A. FRENCH, Proprietors.

THIS DAY, THE PROPRIETOR MAY BE seen, from 1 to 5 o'clock, at No. 124 Broadway, "Mountain Glen," Plainfield, N. J.; desirable for families wishing quiet and mountain air. Large lawn and easy shade; 20 miles from New-York by Central railroad of New-Jersey.

POWELTON HOUSE, NEWBURGH, WILL be opened on THURSDAY, June 20, for the reception of guests. Good stables for the accommodation of private carriages. Also a good livery attached to the House.

H. BLAKE, Proprietor.

HEATH HOUSE—SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN Springs, New-Jersey, is now open for the reception of company. Application by letter for rooms, will be replied to immediately. D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor.

TO LET.

BROOKLYN COTTAGE TO LET—NO. 75 Fort Green-place; two story, attic, basement and cellar; fourteen rooms, including extension-room; painted and papered throughout this Spring; has water, gas and gas-fixtures; rent, $225 until 1st May next; furniture for sale low, if desired, or will be let furnished, to a small family, and rent taken in board. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET AT CARMANSVILLE—ONE HANDsome cottage; also, two houses, with ten rooms each; also, two three-story brick houses, bakery in lower part of one—all overlooking the Hudson River—the best location on this island. Inquire of

B. F. CARMAN, No. 1 234 Broadway.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—TWO NEW TWO story and basement brick houses in DeKalb-av., adjoining Skillman-st., with all the modern improvements. Apply to RADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—PART OF THE SECOND floor of Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row, 70x30, well lighted and most desirably situated. Apply to JOHN M. HOOD Treasurer Goodyear Elastic Fabrics Company, Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row.

TO LET—A HANDSOME COTTAGE HOUSE, containing 13 rooms, gas, &c., near Myrtle-av cars, with plot of ground attached; location pleasant and healthy; rent moderate. Apply to E. S. YOU, No. 25 Nassau-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—No. 6 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk room, if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the Times counting-room.

$600

FINANCIAL.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK. OFFICE NO. 56 WALL-STREET.

NEW-YORK, June 5, 1861.

At the Annual Election (held on the 3d inst.) for Directors of this Company, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

RUSSELL STEBBINS,	THEOPHILUS ANTHONY
M. L. MARSH,	G. B. SATTERLEE,
P. L. FOULKE,	THOS. C. CHARDAVOYNE
GEO. C. SATTERLEE,	NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,
JOSEPH JAMISON,	NELSON RUNYON,
WM. WHITEWRIGHT,	DAN'L BUTTERFIELD,
JOHN D. WARD,	F. W. HUTCHINS,
JAMES THOMPSON,	JOHN H. TALMAN,
CHAS. H. CLAYTON,	EDWARD OOTHOUT,
FRANCIS A. THOMPSON,	JNO. J. McLAREN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JACOB BROWER was unanimously reelected President.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st. Chartered 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.

Deposits will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,200,000 TO THE STATE OF INDIANA.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned Commissioners, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., in this City, until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, the 22d day of June next, for loaning to the State of Indiana the sum of Twelve Hundred Thousand dollars, being part of a loan of Two Million dollars authorized by an Act of the General Assembly, for the purpose of obtaining money for repelling invasion, and providing for the public defence, approved May 13, 1861.

In addition to the above amount, $300,000 is reserved for sales in Indiana, making in all $1,500,000 now offered, of such authorized $2,000,000.

Such loan to bear an interest of Six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of May and November, in the City of New-York, where the principal is reimbursable in twenty years from date, the interest between the date of sale and payment and November 1, 1861, to be paid in advance; and for the payment of the interest and liquidation of the principal thereof, a special tax of Five cents on each Hundred dollars in value of the taxable property of the State has been levied, which tax is by such law to be collected annually until said bonds are paid or redeemed. In addition to which a regular tax of Two cents [illegible] 1862 and thereafter of Five cents is levied for [illegible] the State debt, making in all for the years 1861 and [illegible] cents, and for the year 1863 [illegible] on each One Hundred dollars [illegible] in the State applicable to the [illegible]

[illegible] signed by the Governor, countersigned [illegible] with coupons for interest, in sums of [illegible] dollars, will be issued for this loan, [illegible] of Five Hundred dollars, authorized [illegible] reserved for sales in Indiana.

[illegible] will be considered. The right is reserved [illegible] and all of the bids as shall be [illegible] the best interests of the State.

Upon the [illegible] any proposal, ten per cent. of the [illegible] be paid down, for which a certificate [illegible] bearing Six per cent interest [illegible] in nine equal monthly payments [illegible] whole or any art at such prior [illegible] by the bidder.

[illegible] at 12 o'clock M., on June 22, [illegible] at the place of reception, in presence of [illegible] as may see proper to be present, and [illegible] to the highest bidders, if accepted on [illegible] succeeding June 25th.

Proposals [illegible] addressed, under seal, to the undersigned, care of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st., marked "Proposals for Loan."

NEW-YORK, May 29, 1861.

JAMES M. RAY, JESSE J. BROWN, JOHN H. O'BOYLE, } Loan Commissioners.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,000,000. [OFFICIAL.]

SPRINGFIELD, Illinois, May 25, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois, until 12 o'clock noon of the 25th day of June, 1861, and at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock noon of the 1st day of July, 1861, for one million dollars of the Stock of the State of Illinois, to be issued in accordance with an act of the Legislature, entitled "An act creating a war fund and to provide for auditing all accounts and disbursements arising under the call for volunteers," approved May 2, 1861. The stock thus issued to be reimbursable at the pleasure of the State, after the year of our Lord 1879, in the City of New-York, to bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the 1st day of July, 1861—interest payable in the City of New-York, and to consist of bonds payable to bearer, with semi-annual interest coupons attached, payable on first Mondays of January and July of each year, in amounts as follows, to wit:

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of one hundred dollars each; two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of five hundred dollars each, and five hundred thousand dollars in bonds of one thousand dollars each.

The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and the denominations of stock bid for, and must be unconditional, without reference to other offers. One per cent. of the amount offered must be deposited with some bank in the city of Springfield, Ill., or in the city of Chicago, Ill., or in the City of New-York, and a certificate showing such deposit must accompany the offer, subject to the order of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, said certificates to be returned in case the offerings are not accepted.

The persons whose bids are accepted will be required to deposit the amount thereof with the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, at his office in the city of Springfield, Illinois, or at the American Exchange Bank, in the city of New-York, subject to his order, within five days after the acceptance of their bids, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery; the place where the offerings are accepted to be the place of the deposit and the delivery of the bonds unless otherwise specified in the bids. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the State.

The proposals must be sealed and addressed, William Butler, Treasurer, Springfield, Ill. "Proposals for Loan, 1861." Or

William Butler, Treasurer of State of Illinois, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York. "Proposals for Loan, 1861."

RICHARD YATES, Governor of the State of Illinois.

JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor.

WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

LOAN FOR SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, by the Comptroller of the State of New-York, on account of deficiency in the Sinking Fund to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt.

The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chapter 216 Laws of 1848 hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until the 25th day of June inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, for a Loan of SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of State Stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, under Article 7 of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of July, 1870. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in his opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed, and endorsed "Loan by the Comptroller, on account of the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid on the 29th day of June, inst., by depositing the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York, in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York. Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of July next, and the holders of the stock will receive the interest on the same, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, New-York.

The certificates of State Stock issued to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $400,000, reimbursable, viz.:

1861, August 1, 5½ per cent.	$100,000.
1861, September 1, 6 per cent.	100,000.
1861, October 1, 6 per cent.	100,000.
1862, January 1, 6 per cent.	100,000.

Will be received in payment on bids for the above loan, on the payment by the bidders of the amount of the increased rate of interest from the 1st of July next to the date said stock is reimbursable, less the rebate. Date Comptroller's Office, Albany, June 13, 1861.

ROBERT DENNISTON, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, June 3, 1861.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company, have declared a semi annual dividend of three per cent. out of the profits of the company, payable on and after SATURDAY the 22d instant, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William st., corner of Exchange-place.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of Wednesday, the 19th inst. By order of the Board,

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

WESTERN COLLECTIONS.—NOT HAVING had any deposits, we are not embarrassed by the currency difficulties of this section of the country, and are prepared to make collections and receive certificates and checks on Chicago bankers for collections and negotiation. We refer to Union Bank, Messrs. Meigs & Greenleaf and F. P. James & Co., New-York; and to all Chicago bankers. E. K. WILLARD & CO., Exchange Dealers, Chicago, Ill. We are buying the currency of Illinois and Wisconsin at fair rates.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP CO., No. 7 Broadway.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, June [illegible]. The poll will remain open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock.

SAM. M. FOX, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 29, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of TEN PER [illegible] the Capital Stock of the Company, payable [illegible] No. 66 Wall-st. on and after MONDAY, June [illegible] HENRY A. OAKLEY, Sec.

[illegible] SAVINGS BANK, No. 1 [illegible]

[illegible] BEFORE THE [illegible] on MONDAY, [illegible] EVENINGS from 5 to [illegible] President. [illegible]

[illegible] SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 [illegible] 6 per [illegible] Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. [illegible] Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M.

JOHN CASTREE, President.

[illegible], Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK BALANCE DOCK COMPANY has declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable on the 25th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st.

WM. MENZIES, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, June 17, 1861.

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE

GREAT WESTERN

MARINE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

Great Western Buildings, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st., NEW-YORK.

The usual Semi-Annual Interest Dividend of Three and a Half per cent. on the $1,000,000 Cash Capital Stock of this Company, will be paid at this office, on and after July 1, 1861.

Transfer Books will be closed from on and after June 23, until July 1.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, Corner Pine and Nassau sts., NEW-YORK, draw at current rates in sums to suit on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

SALE OF IOWA STATE STOCKS.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO THE STATE OF IOWA OF A SUM NOT EXCEEDING $400,000.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned agents at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, the 13th day of July next for loaning to the State of Iowa a sum not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars, being a part of a loan not exceeding eight hundred thousand dollars, authorized by an act passed at the extra session of the Eighth General Assembly, entitled "An act to provide for the issue and sale of State Bonds to procure a loan of money for the State of Iowa, to enable it to repel invasion, and defend itself in war." Approved May 28, 1861.

The sum for which the sealed proposals aforesaid will be received will fall short of the said sum of $400,000 by the amount of that sum for which bonds may be sold in the State at private sale, at their nominal par value, previous to the 13th day of July, 1861.

The bonds for the sale of which the said sealed proposals will be received, are in the sum of one thousand, or five hundred dollars each, at the option of the party making the proposal, to be expressed in said proposal, signed by the Governor, countersigned by the Auditor and Treasurer, and attested by the great seal of the State of Iowa, with interest coupons attached, signed by the Auditor of State, but not attested by the great seal of the State; providing for the reimbursement of the principal at the expiration of twenty years from the date thereof, and for the payment of interest semi-annually, on the first days of January and July of each year, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, both principal and interest on said bonds being payable at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, but the Governor may cause said payments to be made at any other place in the City of New-York by giving thirty days public notice of such place, in three newspapers in said City.

The State has irrevocably pledged its faith to provide adequate means to pay the interest on said bonds as the same becomes due, and the principal at the expiration of twenty years, and for that purpose all, or so much as is necessary, of the revenue arising from the entire taxable property of the State, has been and is set apart and pledged for these purposes; and it is made the duty of the Census Board, or other proper officer or officers, (which duty, it is provided by law, may if necessary be enforced by mandamus,) to levy in each year a tax sufficient, for these purposes, after payment of all expenses of collection.

No tax, it is provided by law, shall ever be levied by the State of Iowa on the stock thereby created nor on the interest which may be payable thereon, and that the value of said stock shall in no wise be impaired by the authority of the State, but it is expressly provided that nothing in said law contained shall be so construed as to exempt from taxation any part of the capital stock of the branches of the State Bank of Iowa.

The one hundred dollar Bonds authorized by said act will be sold, if at all, in the State.

No conditional proposals will be considered. The right is reserved to reject all or any such proposals as shall be considered will promote the best interests of the State.

The terms will be specie, payable in hand on delivery of the Bonds sold to the purchasers.

The proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on the 13th day of July, A. D. 1861, by the undersigned at the place of reception, in presence of such persons as may see proper to be present, and the loan awarded to the best and highest bidders if accepted, on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1861.

Proposals must be addressed under seal to the undersigned, care of Metropolitan Bank, New-York City, marked "Proposals for Iowa State Loan."

A number of certified copies of the act authorizing said Loan, and of the action of the Board of Commissioners therein provided for, with other documents pertaining thereto, can be found at the Metropolitan Bank in the City of New-York for inspection and examination.

NEW-YORK, June 19, 1861.

JOHN W. JONES, Treasurer of State. MATURIN L. FISHER, } Loan Agents.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

S. DRAPER, No. 36 Pine-st., INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS, And Scrips of all kinds, negotiated. Auction sales of Stocks whenever desired. Securities bought and sold at Board of Brokers.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $500,000— SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

LANSING, June 14, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Michigan Insurance Bank, in the city of Detroit, until 12 o'clock noon, of MONDAY, the 8th day of July next, for FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Stock of the State of Michigan, to be issued in accordance with an act of the Legislature entitled "An Act authorizing a War Loan," approved May 10, 1861. The Stock thus issued to be redeemable at the pleasure of the State at any time within or at the expiration of twenty five years from the first day of January, 1861, to bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year to consist of bonds payable to bearer, with semi annual interest coupons attached, in amounts as follows: of fifty dollars, one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars, and one thousand dollars. The principal and interest of all bonds less than five hundred dollars payable in the city of Detroit; all others payable in the City of New-York.

The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and the denominations of stock bid for, and must be unconditional.

The persons whose bids are accepted, will be required to deposit the amount thereof with the Treasurer of the State, at the Michigan Insurance Bank, in the City of Detroit, within one week after the acceptance of their bids, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery. The bonds will be dated the first of July, 1861 and interest will be deducted up to the time of payment of the bids. The place where the offerings are accepted to be the place of deposit and delivery of the bonds, unless otherwise specified in the bids. The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the State.

The proposals must be sealed and addressed "JOHN OWEN, State Treasurer, care Michigan Insurance Bank, Detroit. Proposals for Loan."

AUSTIN BLAIR, Governor of the State of Michigan.

J. OWEN, Treasurer of the State of Michigan.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF THE LACROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD, MILWAUKEE, June 14, 1861.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS ISSUED by the City of Milwaukee, in aid of the LaCrosse and Milwaukee Railroad, and the Milwaukee, Fond du Lac and Green Bay Railroad, payable 1st September, 1860, and 1st May, 1861, will be paid on presentation at this office, with exchange on New-York.

H. CROCKER, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF THE LACROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD, MILWAUKEE, June 14, 1861.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds, Eastern Division, payable May 1, 1861, will be paid on presentation at this office, with exchange on New-York.

H. CROCKER, Receiver.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1861.

THE OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S Bank will be removed on MONDAY, the 24th inst., from its present location to the new banking house, No. 291 Broadway, corner of Reade st.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

$1,000 WANTED ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on Brooklyn property, worth more than double the amount. Interest paid promptly. None but principals treated with. Address G. F., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

$8,000 AND $2,500—TO LOAN ON BOND and mortgage, on improved real estate in this City. Apply to ROBERT GILLEN, Attorney, No. 90 Nassau-st., N. Y.

THE TURF.

FASHION COURSE PLEASURE GROUND ASSOCIATION—THURSDAY, June 20, at 3½ o'clock P. M.—Match for $2,000—Samuel McLaughlin names *Native American*, wagon and driver 250 lbs.; H. Jones names *Nutwood*, in harness. Two mile heats; good day and track. JOSEPH GROCHERON, Manager.

N. B.—The above horses are matched, three mile heats, for $2,000, the following week; June 28, *Lady Suffolk* and *Gen. Butler* match for $1,000; June 26, *Abdallah Chief* black mare and *What is It?* is a stake.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the [illegible] Dentists, 276 Grand st., N. Y., and [illegible] st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved Atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $15.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPMENT, &c., June 11, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS TO FURNISH MATERIALS for the Navy for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1862, will be received at this Bureau until 3 o'clock P. M. of the 8th July next. These proposals must be indorsed "*Proposals for Materials for the Navy, Bureau of Construction,*" &c., that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the Commandants of the respective yards, or to the Navy Agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to this Bureau. This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such portions will be furnished as are actually required for bids. The Commandant and Navy Agent of each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, from which it may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for them.

Offers must be made for the whole of the class at any yard upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest bona fide bidder who gives proper security for its fulfillment. The United States reserves the right to reject all the bids for any class if deemed exorbitant.

All articles must be of the very best quality, to be delivered in good order, and in suitable vessels and packages, as the case may be, at the expense and risk of the contractor, and in all respects subject to the inspection, measurement, count, weight, &c. of the yard where received, and to the entire satisfaction of the commandant thereof.

Bidders are referred to the commandants of the respective yards for samples, instructions, or particular description of the articles; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Every offer, as required by the law of 10th August, 1846, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, the form of which is herewith given.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and the contract will be forwarded as soon thereafter as practicable, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the post office or navy agency named by them.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract and their responsibility certified to by a United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent. As additional security twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed; and eighty per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the navy agent at the points of delivery, within thirty days after its presentation to him.

It is stipulated in the contract that if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bid for in the contract, of the quality and at the time and places above provided, then, and in that case the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not exceeding twice the amount of such class which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.

Classes Nos. 1, 2, 6, 8 to be delivered one-fourth part on or before the 15th of May, one fourth part on or before the 20th of July, one fourth part on or before the 20th of September, and the remaining fourth part on or before the 1st of December, 1862. Class 3, 4, 7 and 9, the whole to be delivered by the 15th of May, 1862. The remaining classes to be delivered, one fourth part on or before the 1st of September next, one fourth part on or before the 1st of December next, one fourth part on or before the 1st of April, and the remainder on or before the 30th of June, 1862, unless earlier required, with a notice of twelve days, comprising at each delivery a due proportion of each article. Class 10 and all following, if additional quantities of any of the articles named therein are demanded, they are to be furnished on like terms and conditions previous to the expiration of the fiscal year, upon receiving a notice of fifteen days from the bureau, the commandant of the yard, or navy agent.

Form of Offer.

I, ———, of ———, in the State of ———, hereby agree to furnish and deliver, in the respective Navy-yards, all the articles named in the classes hereunto annexed, agreeably to the provisions of the schedules therefor, and in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction, &c., of June 1, 1861. Should my offer be accepted, I request it to be addressed at ———, and the contract sent to the Navy Agent at ———, or to ———, for signature and certificate.

Signature, A. B.

Date.

Witness.

The schedule which the bidder incloses must be pasted to his offer, and each of them signed by him. Opposite each article in the schedule the price must be set, the amount carried out, the aggregate footed up for each class, and the amount likewise written in words.

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned, ———, of ———, in the State of ———, and ———, of ———, in the State of ———, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of ——— for any of the classes therein named, be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post-office named, or Navy Agent designated, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties; and in case said ——— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and that which may be accepted.

Signatures of two guarantors. C. D. E. F.

Date.

Witness.

I hereby certify that the above named ——— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

Date. Signature. G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District-attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

The following are the classes required at the respective Navy-yards:

KITTERY, MAINE.

Class No. 1. White Oak Logs; No. 3. White Oak Promiscuous Timber; No. 6. Yellow Pine Plank Stock Logs; No. 8. Yellow Pine Mast and Spar Timber; No. 10. White Pine; No. 11. Ash and Cypress; No. 12. Black Walnut and Mahogany; No. 14. White Ash Oars and Hickory Butts; No. 21. Iron; No. 22. Spikes and Nails; No. 23. Lead, Zinc, and Tin; No. 25. Hardware; No. 27. Paints and Oils; No. 28. Flax Canvas; No. 29. Cotton Canvas; No. 30. Flax and Cotton Twine; No. 31. Glass; No. 33. Leather; No. 34. Brushes; No. 35. Bunting and Dry Goods; No. 37. Pitch, Tar, and Resin; No. 38. Tallow, Soap, Oil; No. 39. Ship Chandlery; No. 40. Stationery; No. 41. Fire Wood.

CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.

Class No. 1. White Oak Logs; No. 3. White Oak Promiscuous Timber; No. 6. Yellow Pine Plank Stock Logs; No. 10. White Pine; No. 11. Ash and Cypress; No. 12 Black Walnut and Cherry; No. 14. White Ash Oars and Hickory Butts; No. 15. White Oak Staves and Heading; No. 21 Iron; No. 22 Spikes and Nails; No. 23. Lead, Zinc, Tin; No. 25. Hardware; No. 27. Paints, Oils, &c.; No. 28 Flax Canvas; No. 29. Cotton Canvas; No. 30. Flax and Cotton Twine; No. 31. Glass; No. 32. Leather; No. 33. Hose; No. 34. Brushes; No. 35 Bunting and Dry Goods; No. 37. Pitch, Tar, Resin; No. 38. Tallow, Soap, and Oil; No. 39. Ship Chandlery; No. 40. Stationery; No. 41. Fire Wood; No. 43. Ox Hides for Rope.

BROOKLYN, NEW-YORK.

Class No. 1. White Oak Logs; No. 2. White Oak Plank; No. 3. White Oak Promiscuous Timber; No. 4. White Oak Keel Pieces; No. 6. Yellow Pine Plank Stock Logs; No. 7. Yellow Pine Beams; No. 8. Yellow Pine Mast and Spar Timber; No. 9. White Pine Mast Timber; No. 10. White Pine; No. 11. Ash and Cypress; No. 12. Black Walnut, Cherry and Mahogany; No. 14. White Ash Oars and Hickory Bars; No. 15. White Oak Staves and Headings; No. 16. Black Spruce; No. 18. Lignumvitae; No. 21 Iron; No. 22. Spikes and Nails; No. 23. Lead, Zinc, Tin; No. 24. Pig Iron; No. 25. Hardware; No. 27. Paints and Oils; No. 28. Flax Canvas; No. 29. Cotton Canvas; No. 30. Flax and Cotton Twine; No. 31. Glass; No. 32. Leather; No. 33. Hose; No. 34. Brushes; No. 35. Bunting and Dry Goods; No. 36. Lanterns; No. 37. Pitch, Tar, Resin; No. 38. Tallow Soap, Oil; No. 39. Ship Chandlery; No. 40. Stationery; No. 41. Fire Wood.

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

Class No. 2. White Oak Plank; No. 4. White Oak Keel Pieces; No. 6. Yellow Pine Plank Stock Logs; No. 7. Yellow Pine Beams; No. 8. Yellow Pine Mast and Spar Timber; No. 10. White Pine; No. 11. Ash and Cypress; No. 12. Black Walnut, Cherry and Mahogany; No. 14. White Ash Oars and Hickory Bars; No. 16. Black Spruce; No. 18. Lignumvitae; No. 21. Iron; No. 22. Spikes and Nails; No. 23. Lead, Zinc and Tin; No. 25. Hardware; No. 27. Paints and Oils; No. 28. Flax Canvas; No. 29. Cotton Canvas; No. 30. Flax and Cotton Twine; No. 31. Glass; No. 32. Leather; No. 33. Hose; No. 34. Brushes; No. 35. Bunting and Dry Goods; No. 37. Pitch, Tar, Resin; No. 38. Tallow, Soap, Oil; No. 39. Ship Chandlery; No. 40. Stationery; No. 41. Fire Wood.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Class No. 10. White Pine; No. 21. Iron; No. 22. Spikes and Nails; No. 23. Lead, Zinc and Tin; No. 24. Pig Iron; No. 25. Hardware; No. 27. Paints and Oils; No. 39. Ship Chandlery; No. 43. Boiler Tank and Galley Iron; No. 44. Chain Iron; No. 45. Ingot Copper; No. 47. Bellows; No. 48. Poles.

SCULPTORS TAKE NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, Chairman of the Committee appointed by the Board of Supervisors of Orange County, will receive sealed proposals between the date of this notice and the 10th day of August next, for the erection of a Monument to the memory of those who fell in the battle of Minisink, in pursuance of the bequest for that purpose contained in the last will and testament of the late Dr. Merritt H. Cash.

Said Monument is to consist of Marble, Granite, or other suitable materials, and the whole expense when lettered and completed, is not to exceed the amount of the bequest, ($4,000.)

It is recommended that the proposals be accompanied with designs and specifications for the structure, but the same must be free of charge.

The proposals will be opened and passed upon at a meeting of the Board, to be held at Goshen on the 13th day of August next. Dated June 10 1861.

CALVIN GARDNER, Chairman Committee, Goshen, N. Y.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the 1st Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. until Wednesday, the 26th day of June instant, until 12 o'clock at noon, for the steam-heating apparatus necessary for heating the new Primary School-house now in course of erection in Trinity-place, in said Ward. Specifications for said apparatus are on file, and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The names of two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract must accompany each proposal. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

FELIX DUFFY, JOHN HARRIS, JEREMIAH FITZPATRICK, } Committee.

STATIONERY.

UNION ENVELOPES.

WILLIAM REDENBURGH, Depot, No. 140 Nassau-st. Every style published in the City, wholesale and retail.

Orders by mail attended to. New styles received every day.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.—AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 2 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. [illegible]

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE, NO. 291 SIXTH AVENUE.—Desponding invalids are daily made healthy and happy by the magic powers of Dr. PHELPS' ELECTRO-MAGNETIC REMEDIES—the only sure, harmless and unobjectionable specific and certain preventive for female complaints and chronic diseases generally. Consultations day or evening free. Relief guaranteed.

MEDICAL.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION!

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Nervousness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Loss of Memory.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dimness of Vision.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Difficult Breathing.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Weak Nerves.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for General Debility.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Universal Lassitude.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Horror of Disease.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Night Sweats.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Wakefulness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dryness of the Skin.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Eruptions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Pain in the Back.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Heaviness of the Eyelids, with Temporary Suffocation and Loss of Sight.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Mobility and Restlessness, with Want of Attention and Horror of Society.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Obstructions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Excesses arising from Indiscretion, and all Diseases of

FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES

OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED, OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.

TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
TAKE NO MORE PILLS,

THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE VERY BEST REMEDY IN THE WORLD

For all complaints incident to the Sex, whether arising from indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.

SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

TAKE NO MORE BALSAM, MERCURY, OR UNPLEASANT MEDICINE FOR UNPLEASANT AND DANGEROUS DISEASES.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU CURES SECRET DISEASES,

In all their stages, At little expense,
Little or no change of diet; No inconvenience.

AND NO EXPOSURE.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, for excesses arising from habits indulged in

BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,

And from diseases arising from habits of dissipation. It removes all improper discharges, and will restore the patient in a short time to a state of health and purity.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for diseases and affections of the most distressing character.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the

URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,

Whether existing in

MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating and no matter of

HOW LONG STANDING,
HOW LONG STANDING,
HOW LONG STANDING,
HOW LONG STANDING.

Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic to strengthen and invigorate the system.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC, and a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the

BLADDER, KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL, DROPSY,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS, ABUSE,
Syphilitic and Venereal Diseases.
FEMALE COMPLAINTS

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU is safe and pleasant in taste and odor, but immediate in its action.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, who, being duly sworn, does say that his preparation contains no narcotic, mercury, or injurious drugs, but is purely vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Sole Manufacturer.

Sworn and subscribed before me, the 23d day of November, 1854. WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman.

Price, $1 per bottle, or six for $5 delivered to any address, name, initial hotel, store or express office.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is accompanied by reliable and responsible certificates from Professors of Medical Colleges, clergymen and others. Prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD, Practical and Analytical Chemist.

Direct letters HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot, No. 104 South 10th st., below Chestnut, Philadelphia. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Beware of counterfeits and unprincipled dealers endeavoring to dispose of their own and other articles on the reputation attained by Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

I describe symptoms in all communications.

Advice gratis. Cures guaranteed.

WAR, WITH ALL ITS HORRORS, PRODUCES less dreadful effects than the infatuated entail upon themselves by an unrestrained indulgence of the passions—an axiom fully exemplified by that popular medical work entitled *Human Frailty*, beautifully illustrated with Steel Engravings. Published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere on receiving the amount in postage stamps.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.—All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years for the above complaints.

PRICE 35 AND 75 CENTS PER BOX.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, London England, and sold by their agent, MILTON HARSANT, 63d-st. and Broadway; WM. S. REGNARD No. 274 Greenwich-st., N. Y., and by druggists generally. Her Majesty's commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the government stamps affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

DR. COOPER, NO 14 DUANE-ST.—MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B. —Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOCAL AND GENERAL; ITS IMPORTANCE TO ALL.—We call the attention of male sufferers, especially to an original and really important Medical Book recently published. It discloses information of vital interest, which cannot be obtained from any other source. B. C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy and Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's book is worth every one's owning."—*From the New-York Home Journal.* The treatment laid down in this book is perfectly reliable. Price, $1. GOLFREY, Publisher, No. 831 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1 and addressing Box No. 1,224 New York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann st.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON DISEASES OF THE SEXUAL SYSTEM—By EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D. Tenth Edition, pp 300. Price, $1. BURNTON, No. 46 6th-av. With an appendix containing an essay on Stricture of the Urethra, with a new instrument for internal incision. A new operation for Varicocele, and a new view of the consequences of Phimosis.

SURE CURE—THE GREAT REMEDY.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND.—Nothing else makes a thorough cure; the unfailing friend of the afflicted. The Unfortunate's Friend alone cures that it never returns, eradicating disease permanently. Price $1. Office No. 12 Laight st. Advice free. Cure guaranteed.

DR. WARD'S GREAT REMEDIES AFFORD the only speedy and permanent cure. Hundreds are disappointed till finding Dr. Ward's office, No. 12 Laight st., and giving his remedies a trial, they are instantly cured. Consultation free. Cure guaranteed. Doctor attending till 10 P. M. Medical book gratis.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONTINUE the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints and Nervous Debility, caused by youthful indiscretion. Office, No. 26 East 13th-st., six doors west of Broadway.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S great benefactor, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered, infallible for the immediate removal of obstruction. Office No. 12 Laight-st., corner of Canal-street, where Dr. Ward is consulted confidentially, day or evening.

CAPAUNTINES.—THE LATEST FRENCH INVENTION for married people, forwarded by mail with a treatise, on receipt of $1. Address DR. F. L. BECKWITH, No. 334 4th-st., or by letter, Station D, Post-office, New-York.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE have been disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. Private Consultation.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage ... $130
Second Cabin Passage ... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage ... $110
Second Cabin Passage ... 60

Ships from New York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Mcauley.
AUSTRALASIAN.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
Capt. Cook.	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 12.
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves, New-York, Wednesday, June 19.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 26.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 3.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 17.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 24.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMER OF TUESDAY, JUNE 25, TO IRELAND, ENGLAND, OR SCOTLAND. VIA GALWAY.

The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's magnificent and well-known steamer ADRIATIC, JAMES WALKER, Commander, will leave from Pier foot of Canal-st., on the above date, touching at St. John's to land mails and passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin to Galway, Dublin or Liverpool ... $100
Cabin to St. John's ... 35
Steerage to Galway or any town in Ireland on a railway ... 30

RETURN TICKETS.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends from the old country, can purchase return tickets from any town on a railway in Ireland, at very low rates.

For passage or further information apply to WM. H. WICKHAM, At the office of the Company on the Wharf, Foot of Canal-st., N. R.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, JUNE 22.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach st., on SATURDAY, June 22, at noon.

This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

For freight or passage apply to SAMUEL M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE, Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will sail July 20.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at QUEENSTOWN, Ireland.

The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

GLASGOW ... SATURDAY, June 22
CITY OF BALTIMORE ... SATURDAY, June 29
KANGAROO ... SATURDAY, July 6

And every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Steerage Return Tickets, good for six months ... $60

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets at low rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, via NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY ... May 25.
SATURDAY ... June 22.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Nassau ... $45
To Havana ... 60.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMER ADRIATIC, TUESDAY, JUNE 25.—The magnificent steamer ADRIATIC, J. WALKER commander, will leave on above date for Galway. Through tickets will be issued, without additional expense, to the principal towns of England, Ireland and Scotland. For passage, or further information, apply to W. H. WICKHAM, office on Wharf, foot of Canal st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

For Albany, Troy, North and West. Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27th, 1861.

11:00 A. M. fast Express train from 26th-st. Station.

For Williams Bridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains and all local trains, see Time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Sup't.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—NEW AND PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT.—Old and direct route from the South Ferry, Brooklyn, to Jamaica, Rockaway, Hempstead, Syosset, Oyster Bay, Farmingdale, Yaphank, River Head, Greenport, Sag Harbor and all intermediate stations. The trains of this Company will leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, and the village of Jamaica, daily, (Sundays excepted,) and make connection with trains at Jamaica, as follows:

TRAINS GOING EAST—Will leave South Ferry at 6:25, 7:15, 8:45, 9:45, 11:45 A. M., and at 1:45, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:30 P. M. Train at 8:45 A. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Greenport. Train at 11:45 A. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Syosset. Train at 3:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Yaphank. Train at 4:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Syosset. Train at 5:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Farmingdale.

TRAINS GOING WEST—Will leave Jamaica at 5:40, 7:35, 8:30, 10:00, 12:00 M., and at 2:00, 3:00, 4:30, 5.33, 6:45 P. M. Train at 7:30 A. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Farmingdale. Train at 8:30 A. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Yaphank. Train at 3:00 P. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Greenport. Train at 5:30 P. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Syosset.

SUNDAY TRAINS will run hourly, and leave as follows: South Ferry at 7:45, 8:45, 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., and at 12:45, 1:45, 2:45, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 6:45 P. M. Bedford at 8:05, 9:05, 10:05, 11:05 A. M., and at 12:05, 1:05, 2:05, 3:05, 4:05, 5:05, 6:05, and 7:05 P. M. East New York at 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., and at 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 P. M. Returning, leave Jamaica at 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 M., and at 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—CHANGE OF TERMINUS AND RUNNING TIME.—On and after FRIDAY, 10th May, 1861, Passenger Trains will arrive and take their departure from the Company's New Depôt, at Hunter's Point.

Passengers going East leave James'-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York.

At 9:00 A. M. for Greenport.
12:00 M. for Syosset.
3:30 P. M. for Yaphank.
4:30 P. M. for Syosset.
5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale.
6:30 P. M. for Jamaica.

Passengers for Hempstead, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Passengers for Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M.

The train leaving James slip at 3:30 P. M. on Saturdays, runs through to Greenport during the month of June, and after the 1st of July, daily.

Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of Ferry Boat from James'-slip.

LONG BRANCH, RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat SEA SHORE will leave Robinson st. wharf, North River, every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.

Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 9½ A. M. and 7 P. M.

The freight boat, MONMOUTH COUNTY, will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 2 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY and TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:54 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 6 A. M., 12:15 M., and 4 P. M.	6:25 A. M., and 12:40 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 9:50 A. M., and 3:45 and 6:30 P. M.	10:15 A. M., and 4:10 and 4:55 P. M.
Fishkill train, 6:45 P. M.	

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave via Pavonia Ferry and Long Dock, from foot of Chambers-st. Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. Mail at 8.30 A. M. This train remains over night at Elmira and proceeds the next morning. Way, at 4 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M. The train of Saturdays stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Sup't.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE AT HALF PRICE—A SPLENDID blooded bay mare, 15½ hands high, seven years old, fast and very stylish, and a splendid saddle horse; warranted sound and kind in harness, and very gentle. Inquire at the private house, No. 93 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., where the horse can be seen.

HORSE FOR SALE CHEAP—A VERY handsome blood bay horse, 16 hands high, 7 years old; is used to double or single harness and the saddle; free from vice; sold for want of use. Apply at THOS. NORRIS' stable, 8th-st., near 6th-av.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in BUTTER AND CHEESE, STANDS NOS. 61 AND 62 CATHARINE MARKET, Opposite the Ferry, New-York. GROCERS AND SHIPPING Supplied at the lowest market prices.

EDWARDS' WHITE SUGAR-CURED "WASHINGTON HAMS," For Sale. Each Ham is branded "G. W. EDWARDS, 237 and 239 Christie-st."

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

TWO SUPERB PERFORMANCES, at 3 and 7¾ o'clock P. M., at each of which the Union drama, THE PATRIOT'S DREAM, will be produced. To be seen at all hours, THE WONDERFUL VIRGINIA DWARF FAMILY, the most remarkable FAMILY OF LILLIPUTIANS EVER KNOWN, RELICS FROM FORT SUMTER, the OLD WASHINGTON FLAG, ALBINO FAMILY, WHAT IS IT? SEA LION, AQUARIAL GARDEN, HAPPY FAMILY, MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING SEAL, 850,000 CURIOSITIES, &c., &c.

Madame DUBOIS, the celebrated Clairvoyant.

Admission to all, 25 cents; children under 10, 15 cts.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

TWO HUNDRED AND NINE NIGHTS THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-ONE THOUSAND PEOPLE.

TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT, THE SEVEN SISTERS, UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN. ALL THE NEW UNION TABLEAUX.

WINTER GARDEN.

Doors open at 7½. Curtain rises at 8.

Fourth week of MR. SOTHERN, In Charles Gayler's 4-act comic drama OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME.

Places can be secured one month in advance.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, BROADWAY, opposite Bond-st.

Second Week of GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS. THURSDAY, June 20.

Sixteen of the best performers in the profession, in new Songs, Duets, and Laughable Interludes.

GEO. CHRISTY in an entire change of programme.

A Grand Matinée every Saturday.

Doors open at 7; commence at 8. Admittance 25c.

LAST WEEK. CHURCH'S ICEBERG PICTURE, "THE NORTH," On exhibition at GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.—THE FIRST-Place Methodist Church will hold a Strawberry Festival in the Church, corner of Henry st. and First-place, Brooklyn on THURSDAY EVENING. Tickets 50 cents, including Strawberries and Ice-cream. Children, 25 cents.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.—THE LADIES of the North Reformed Dutch Church, (Brooklyn,) Clermont av., near Myrtle, will hold a festival in the Chapel of the Church, on THURSDAY EVENING, June 20. Tickets 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARTER, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS, for churches, chapels, schools and drawing-rooms. No. 203 BROADWAY.

Sole Medal of Honor at the Universal Exhibition of 1855.

This magnificent instrument, (patented in the United States May 3, 1859,) which the brilliant performances of THALBERG, VILANOVA, Mlle. WELLES have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents—GOTTSCHALK, LITZ, ROSSINI, MEYERBEER, &c., &c. The Alexandre Organ is celebrated for the solidity and precision of its mechanism, as well as for the fullness and power of its tones, and the remarkable quality of keeping perfectly in tune in all climates. Prices at the depot: $45, $60, $100, $150, $185, $225, $260, $300, $350, $400. A descriptive circular sent to any address, on application to

BERNARD & FABREGUETTES Jr., No. 203 Broadway, Importers of Buisson Accordeons, Violins, Violin-strings, &c.

H. WORCESTER'S IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES. MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM, FOURTEENTH-ST., Corner of 3d-av.

For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. In durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch, they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor, by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect.

BANJO, BANJO, BANJO, TAUGHT IN TWELVE LESSONS, FOR $4.

FOR $4.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR EVERY PERSON TO LEARN.

The pupil guaranteed proficient in the above lessons. Six Lessons by Figures sent to any address on the receipt of ONE DOLLAR.

Any person can learn from them that can read figures. Full explanations sent how to tune the banjo. GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 192½ Varick-st., New-York.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS' NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broome st.

What everybody says must be true; everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS, AGENT, HAS removed to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., where he sells new 7-octave Pianos for $150, and warranted; second-hand pianos and melodeons from $25 to —. All kinds of musical merchandise at war prices; pianos and melodeons to rent from $2 upwards. Monthly payments received for the same. Alexandre organs for churches at low prices.

STEAMBOATS.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the last day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

SMITH'S LINE.—STEAMER CHAMPION, TWO trips daily, except Sundays, from Harrison st. Pier, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown and Nyack, at 9 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M., touching at Amos-st., (omitting the 9 A. M. trip on Fridays.)

Steamer ISAAC P. SMITH, every afternoon, except Sundays, at 3½ o'clock, for Yonkers, Nyack, Rockland Lake and Haverstraw.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.—Steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, leaves James slip (Pier No. 22 East River) TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock, stopping at Fort Schuyler. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor alternate days, at 4½ o'clock P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.—The steamboat NAUSHON runs daily as follows: Leave West 10th st. (Amos) at 9¼ A. M., 12¼, and 3¼ P. M. Leave Spring-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½, and 3½ P. M. Leave Jay-st. at 9¾ A. M., 12¾, and 3¾ P. M. Leave Morris st. Pier No. 4 North River, at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Leaves Coney Island last trip at 6½ P. M. Fare including return ticket, 25 cents.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay st. daily (without exception,) at 8 A. M. Lands at West 10th (Amos,) and 30th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplancks. Returning leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for early morning trains. The ELM CITY leaves at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden and Hartford go North from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

STEAMER METAMORA—FOR YONKERS, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Sing Sing and Haverstraw—leaves pier foot of Jay-st. daily, at 9 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., omitting 9 A. M. trip on Fridays, and Sing Sing on 4:30 trip.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE wheel yacht of 42 feet in length—also, a large propeller yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st., New-York.

STEAMER BROADWAY, FOR YONKERS, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw, EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock, from pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Amos-st., (West 10th-st.)

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ARMENIA, from foot of Harrison-st., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock, A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE STEAMER DANIEL DREW will resume her trips on THURSDAY, June 20, at 7 o'clock, A. M., from Jay-st. Pier, touching at 30th st.

EXCURSIONS.

SUTLER'S LINE. EXCURSION TO WILLETT'S POINT.

THIS DAY, (Thursday,) 20th inst.

The favorite steamer GENERAL ARTHUR Will leave Peck-slip at 8½ o'clock, 10th st., East River, at 9 o'clock, 34th st., East River, at 9¼ o'clock, Direct for CAMP MORGAN, WILLETT'S POINT.

The invited guests to the celebration of the blessing of the Regimental Flags of the Fifteenth Regiment, Col. McLeod Murphy, at Camp Morgan, will receive return tickets at 40 cents for the round trip. All others 25 cents each way. No passes, checks or complimentary tickets received by this boat on this occasion.

The excursion takes place rain or shine. The GENERAL ARTHUR will make a second trip from Peck-slip at 1 o'clock P. M., direct for same place, on which occasion Quartermaster-General Arthur and suite will be on board.

Capt. George Mawbey will fire salutes from his gun "Gov. Morgan," on passing each camp.

The MAJOR ANDERSON makes the regular trip at 10 A. M. and 2½ P. M., from Peck-slip.

EXCURSIONS.

Biddle's Grove, open for the season. Steamboats and barges for charter. Apply to R. T. Wilson, No. 129 Wall-st., corner South, up stairs.

EXCURSIONS.—THE SPLENDID STEAMBOAT WM. KENT will be chartered for Sabbath school or other excursions, on TUESDAY or FRIDAY of each week during the Summer, with a commodious barge, if required. Also, the barge INDEPENDENCE to charter any day in the week, except Sunday. For terms, apply on board the steamer WM. KENT, foot of Robinson-st., Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, or Saturday.

PIC-NIC EXCURSION OF REV. DR. CHAPIN'S Sunday School to Dudley Grove, North River, THURSDAY, June 20. Steamboat KEYPORT, with Seventh Regiment Band, leaves Delancy-st. at 8, Spring-st. at 8¼, and 22d st., North River, at 9 A. M. Tickets 50 cents. For sale at No. 69 Walker-st., and at the landings.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS.—EVERY DAY, but Saturdays, HERO, Capt. HANCOX, leaves West 10th-st., [illegible] o'clock; Spring-st., 7¼; Broome-st., E. R., 6¾; Peck-slip, 6¾; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Tackle, bait and refreshments provided. Fare, 50 cents.

NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

[*The following dispatches appeared in a portion of our Morning Edition yesterday.*]

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 18.

The rebel soldiers at Manassas Junction complain bitterly of being compelled to dig and delve in the ditches, during the excessive heat, while the negroes who have been pressed into the service are lazy and worthless for the purposes to which they have been for a time assigned. There are hundreds upon the sick list, and the men who have not been accustomed to labor are breaking down constantly. Water is hardly to be had for ordinary purposes, to say nothing of the opportunity to bathe. The hospital there is fast becoming crowded.

MORE TROOPS FROM THE WEST.

Gen LANE, Senator from Kansas, with three Members of Congress from the West, had an interview with President LINCOLN to-day, and are urging his acceptance of the services of several new regiments from the Western States, which are now organized, and ready to march.

The New-York Sixty-ninth, with other troops, were met near the Cross Roads, on their way towards Falls Church, this morning. They had field pieces, and sent out scouts ahead constantly, as they marched.

JOSEPH L. WILLIAMS, of Tennessee, has been appointed by the President Associate Justice of the United States Court for Dacotah Territory.

A battalion of 212 men at Chicago was accepted yesterday by the War Department. This corps consists of able men, and is called the "Illinois Bridge, Breastworks, and Fortification Fusileers." It is composed entirely of carpenters, railroad men, blacksmiths, boat and locomotive builders, and will prove a most valuable acquisition to the Army.

COL. SMALL'S REGIMENT.

Col. SMALL'S Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, of 1,000 men, came in this morning. They are a sturdy set of men, and were much better clad and provided for than have been some others from that State. This is the first regiment that was sworn in "for the war."

Mrs. Gen. McDOWELL and one or two other ladies presented to Companies I, B and G, Second Cavalry, yesterday, a supply of Havelocks, in the presence of the President and Secretary CAMERON. These are the first ones given to the regulars.

AN ENGLISH MAN-OF-WAR AT OLD POINT.

An English man-of-war appeared off Cape Henry, to-day, and was the object of some speculation at Fortress Monroe.

The *Harriet Lane* entered Hampton Roads this morning, with her wheel-house shattered.

A good many visitors and friends have been over the river to-day, looking after the Ohio boys and learning details of the fight near Vienna.

BALLOON TELEGRAPHING.

The experiment of a balloon telegraph was tried to-day to a limited extent, the balloon being allowed only a few hundred feet elevation. The arrangements for telling out the wire were rudely constructed, and the wire was too small for practical purposes, yet the instruments worked well, and the practicability of telegraphing from balloons was fully demonstrated. The operations were witnessed by Prof. HENRY, and several other scientific gentlemen, who apparently took much interest in the affair, and expressed themselves highly pleased with the performance.

The Government had the misfortune the other night to drop overboard one of the locomotives it was transporting from this city to Alexandria. It went down in forty feet of water.

DUNBAR SCHOONMAKER, a private in Company B, of the Twentieth Regiment, stationed at the Junction, was accidentally killed on Saturday, by the discharge of a gun. The body of the deceased was sent home under an escort. He was a son of the County Clerk of Ulster County.

Maj. GATES has been elected Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twentieth Regiment.

THE HIGHLAND GUARD BANQUET.

A grand banquet was given at the National this evening by the St. Andrew's Society, to the officers of the Seventy-ninth Highland Regiment. Upwards of one hundred sat down. The President, Mr. GILBERT CAMERON, explained the absence of many members of the Society by saying that they were away on military duty.

Col. CAMERON, the new Colonel of the regiment, in responding to the first toast, referred to the valor which history records of the Seventy-ninth Scotch Regiment, by the British Volunteers at Waterloo. He called upon Col. FORNEY, who made a speech, which elicited immense applause. In the course of his remarks, he paid a glowing tribute to the Secretary of War.

To the health of the President and the Secretary of War, the latter responded. He said he could scarcely realize that by the Secretary of War was meant himself, for it seemed but a brief period since he was a journeyman in the office of his friend at his right—Col. SEATON. Speaking of the war, he said that though not three months had yet elapsed since its inception, a quarter of a million of volunteers were in the field, and before six months the number will be increased to half a million. The deluded beings in the South, whose insolence we have borne for a quarter of a century, must be subdued, and the President will not let this war end until all the causes which produced it are removed, and when the war terminates, we shall hear no more of Virginians as such, or of North Carolinians, or of South Carolinians, but we shall all be Americans, one and idivisible.

Gen. CAMERON was frequently interrupted by vociferous cheering, and he sat down amidst the wildest demonstrations of applause.

Corporal THINESS then sang "The March of the Cameron Men" with great effect, and the band played a national air.

The list of appointments of officers of the new regiments will be published in full to-morrow.

LEO.

REPORTS OF SKIRMISHING.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, June 18.

A correspondent of the Leavenworth *Conservative*, writing from Kansas City, Friday, says that yesterday two companies of Cavalry and one of Dragoons were sent toward Independence. They went within two and a-half miles of that place, when they came upon a body of rebels numbering one or two thousand. The officers of the regular force were holding a parley, when the rebels fired upon the troops, wounding one man. Another soldier had his shoulder crushed in the retreat.

An express arrived from Independence at Kansas City at 10 o'clock Friday morning. By it we learn that Capt. HOLLOWAY, chief of the rebel forces, was killed by his own men accidentally, together with 14 men, in the fire on the regular troops yesterday.

It seems that while the officers of the regulars were holding a parley with the rebels, the latter attempted to out-flank the regulars, but did not succeed. The regulars retired in good order.

The rebels had seven pieces of cannon in sight, and fired a few rounds; but one shot was fired by our troops, as they did not go prepared to fight so large a body.

STRENGTH OF THE REBEL FORCES.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, June 18.

The *Evening Journal* says that a gentleman with whom we are well acquainted, passed through this city this morning direct from Mobile and Memphis. He had opportunities of judging of the strength and condition of the rebels.

He estimates the number of rebel troops encamped between Vicksburgh and Cairo at 32,000, all well armed. They have a large number of Dahlgren guns.

He also states that at Mobile there are now 100,000 Belgian muskets, which had not been unboxed when he left.

The rebel soldiers were eager to march on Cairo, or anywhere else they can fight the Federal troops, who they think they can whip easily.

He represents the prospects for the wheat and corn crops in Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama, in the highest degree flattering.

FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Tuesday, June 18.

The three fugitive slaves arrested here yesterday were to-day delivered to their owners, who reside in Ballard County, Ky. There is no news from the South.

AFFAIRS IN WESTERN MARYLAND.

CROSSING THE POTOMAC AT WILLIAMSPORT.

FREDERICK, Tuesday, June 18.

The force at Hagerstown and Williamsport, under Gen. CADWALLADER, comprise the Pennsylvania First, Second, Third, Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Twenty-fourth Regiments, together with the First Rhode Island Regiment, two regiments of United States regulars, and 700 United States cavalry.

Included in this formidable body are Capt. DOUBLEDAY'S Corps and Mr. MULLEN'S company of Philadelphia Rovers.

The portion of the force which forded the river at Williamsport were under command of Gen. THOMEY, and comprised the two regiments of regulars and about 600 of the Rhode Islanders.

The men waded through a stream generally up to their hips in water, and occasionally up to their arms. Their passage on the occasion is said to have been a very imposing and spirited spectacle. The men dashed into the stream, singing "Dixie" and other popular camp airs with great *vim* and enthusiasm.

The news of the expected arrival of United States troops here to-morrow has produced general excitement.

This sudden movement of Gen. PATTERSON'S command is thought to indicate active operations in Virginia, and stirring tidings are looked for with deep interest.

The house occupied by Gen. CADWALLADER at Williamsport was formerly the residence of Gen. OTHO H. WILLIAMS, of revolutionary fame, and was used by WASHINGTON as his head-quarters during a portion of the whisky insurrection campaign in Western Maryland. On that occasion he was the guest of Col. ELI WILLIAMS, son of the revolutionary hero. The mansion is owned by Rev. J. CAMPBELL WHYTE, brother of WM. PINKNEY WHYTE, Esq., of your city, but is occupied by a tenant.

It may not be generally known that Williamsport was thus named in honor of the gallant hero of the "Old Maryland line," who arranged the original plan and laid out the streets of the city shortly after the revolutionary war. Gen. WILLIAMS ended his days there, where his remains yet sleep out "the Sabbath of the tomb."

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

WILLIAMSPORT, June 18, 1861.

On Saturday, 15th inst., Gen. CADWALLADER reached this place from Greencastle, with six regiments, among whom were the Rhode Island Regiment, McMullen's Rangers, and the Fort Sumter boys, and never did soldiers receive a more hearty welcome than did they to our town. After weeks of fear, of threatened bombardment and expected attack, every wayworn and dusty soldier wearing a "U. S." on his breast plate, seemed a brother who had come a long ways to bring us deliverance from fear, and our men had cheers, and our ladies smiles, enough for them all.

The General formed his camp on the eastern edge of our town, expecting to remain there for a number of days, but on Saturday night a dispatch reached the camp ordering him to throw a part of his force immediately across the Potomac on to Virginia soil. It is supposed that the evacuation of Harper's Ferry and the concentration of the Confederate forces at Winchester have caused a change in Gen. SCOTT'S plan, and also this hasty forward movement into Virginia. Early on Sunday morning the command was given to a part of the camp to draw stakes, and at 11 o'clock the division was moving towards Lemon's Ferry, distant about half a mile, on the Potomac.

The river was forded in fine style; the water being only deep enough to reach up to about the loins of the men, and men and horses took to the river as if they scented game on the other side, though not a solitary Confederate soldier has been seen in these parts for several days. The crossing division was lead off by the First and Second Companies of United States Regulars, then followed the Ninth, Sixteenth and Nineteenth Pennsylvania Regiments, then the Rhode Island Battery, &c., till, at about 4½ o'clock, six regiments and several companies in all, being composed of infantry, cavalry and artillery, regulars and volunteers, had crossed into Berkeley County. Not the slightest accident or disorder happened during the crossing, and the soldiers' cheers rang out as they touched the Virginia shore. The whole body were soon out of sight and pressing on their way to Martinsburgh.

You can imagine the joy with which the many poor Virginia exiles among us, who for weeks have been banished from their families and farms, witnessed the passage of that army, which went as much for the defence of their rights as for the defence of the Stars and Stripes. They can now go home and dwell in their old peace and safety once again.

Several of the first regiment arrived in this place on Sunday; some directly crossing the river into Virginia, and some going into camp.

Gen. CADWALLADER is still here in camp with a number of regiments. He will move other bodies across the river, from time to time, as his camp fills up.

Mr. BECKWITH, Paymaster PENDLETON and Lieut. SMALLEE, of the United States Army, are all here, bending their energies for the speedy formation of Col. LAMON'S Regiment of Virginia Volunteers. Beyond a doubt they will succeed in getting up a crack regiment. It will, I think, soon move over into Virginia, and then speedily be filled up from among the Union men of Berkeley and Morgan Counties—men who have felt the rattlesnake's sting, and know how it hurts.

C.

REPORTED INTENTION OF THE REBELS.

HARPER'S FERRY, Tuesday, June 18.

We have information here that satisfies us that Gen. JOHNSON is attempting a surprise of Gen. CADWALLADER'S forces at or near Martinsburgh. Instead of going to Winchester, as it was thought, he has turned with his apparently retreating force of 12,000, and is pressing on towards Martinsburgh with all dispatch, evidently designing, if possible, to surprise PATTERSON'S advance corps, under Gen. CADWALLADER.

PARTICULARS OF THE VIENNA AFFAIR.

The Alexandria correspondent of the Washington *Star* gives the following account of the unfortunate affair at Vienna:

"Alexandria is full of wild rumors as to the affair at Vienna, but, after sifting them, the facts seem to be about as follows: As has been stated, a reconnoissance was made by United States forces from this city as far up as Vienna, fourteen miles from Alexandria, on Sunday, and the road seemed clear at that time; but to properly protect it, the First Ohio Regiment, Col. McCOOK, and Brig.-Gen. SCHENCK, were sent out to station picket guards along the line.

The train of seven cars backed out by a locomotive, left Alexandria about noon and proceeded on its way, dropping detachments all along the road, and meeting with no interruptions until entering the straight stretch near Vienna, when a man stepped out upon the road and waved his hand, beckoning the train to stop, and warned them 'for God's sake not to go on,' as they were dead men if they did; that there was a battery and strong force of enemy ahead. The officer in command of the Federal troops paused a moment with his hand on his forehead, as if turning the matter over in his mind, and then beckoned to the engineer to go on.

They proceeded a short distance, when a battery on the high ground, to the right of the road, above Vienna, opened fire upon the train, and at the same time discharges of grape and musketry were aimed by the enemy in the same direction. Some four hundred passengers, troops and laborers were on the train, and many of them were necessarily on the platforms and the tender. The fire of the enemy, which seemed to be more especially directed in the start to disabling the engine, was particularly destructive amongst the men huddled upon the tender.

A number were killed and wounded here upon the first discharge. A destructive musketry fire was also poured upon the troops as they leaped from the cars. The engine was struck by a six-pound shot upon a wheel-box, and next upon the cylinder of the engine, making a damaging fracture. The engineer, finding that his engine was in a tight place, detached it (with one car) from the train, and started back to Alexandria, bringing some of the wounded and dead.

The Federal forces, meantime, left the cars in admirable order, considering the suddenness of the attack, and took position in the woods to the left. They fired first upon the batteries a discharge of musketry, but finding the enemy's batteries strongly posted and supported by cavalry and infantry, they could not hope to carry them until reinforced, and withdrew to cover, as above stated, carrying with them, however, their dead and wounded.

The enemy's force, estimated at 1,000 to 1,200 strong, had evidently moved down from Fairfax Court house the preceding night. Report said that Brigadier-Gen. EPPA HUNTON was in command of the enemy's force.

Ayre Hill, where the batteries were stationed, is a very commanding point, and is perhaps the highest ground in Fairfax County. The purpose of the enemy was evidently to get the cars with the Federal troops on the straight stretch of the road before opening their murderous fire. It is certain that there were three 6-pound guns in the battery, and probably other artillery.

The Ohio companies behaved with much credit in their unpleasant position, and Gen. SCHENCK, particularly, is said to have displayed perfect coolness and self-possession. There seems to have been a lack of forethought in not sending out scouts in advance, as the country is favorable to such reconnoitering; but when once in the difficulty, both men and officers apparently did the best possible.

They kept undisputed possession of the point where they posted themselves, the enemy not deeming it prudent to follow them up. On the return of the engine to Alexandria, Col. HEINTZELMAN immediately ordered reinforcements to be sent up, and in the course of the night two trains were sent up with strong detachments from various regiments in Alexandria.

At 4 o'clock this morning the Federal troops under Gen. TYLER were posted some four miles this side of Vienna, preparing to march upon this point. It was believed, however, that the enemy had fallen back towards Fairfax Court-House, taking their batteries with them, and that their retrograde movement commenced about midnight. The supposition was that they expected reinforcements would be sent up to the Federal troops, and feared that their communication with Fairfax Court House might be cut off.

It is impossible now to say who of the Confederate troops were at Vienna, as the road from Fairfax Court-house is but 4¼ to 4¾ miles to Vienna, in the neighborhood of which was the South Carolina Regiment, a large number of troops of cavalry from Fairfax, Fauquier, Richmond, Prince William, and elsewhere, the Alexandria Artillery, the Old Dominion Rifles, and the Mount Vernon Guards, besides the companies in striking distance.

There could not be a more exposed point to leave three companies without artillery to back them, or a heavy force, with scouts fully posted as to the movement of the rebel troops.

It is possible the force here may be the command of Gen. EPPA HUNTER, from Leesburgh, but not probable, as they no doubt made a straight track of it to Manassas if they have evacuated Leesburgh.

Nine killed and thirty wounded was the highest estimate in Alexandria at noon to-day. The engagement lasted not more than twenty minutes.

SECESSION ACCOUNT OF THE VIENNA AFFAIR.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Wednesday, June 19.

A secession account of the recent affair at Vienna was received in this city to-day, from which it appears the battery consisted of only two small six-pounders, worked by an Alexandria artillery company, 34 men, Lieut. D. STEWART, formerly of the United States Army. Two companies of South Carolina troops were in ambuscade a quarter of a mile off, to render assistance, if necessary.

These artillerymen were posted at this point soon after the connecticut expedition of Sunday returned, with instructions to fire on the next train and then retire.

The rebels say they succeeded in carrying off two wagon loads of arms and sixty blankets, burning the baggage car and three gondolas, and a lot of carpenters' tools.

The train from Fall's Church, arrived this evening, reports all quiet. The firing of cannon was occasioned by some alarm. It was subsequently ascertained to be practising guns.

Capt. MEDLAR, of the Pennsylvania Fifth, who has performed the arduous duties of Provost Marshal and gained the universal esteem of citizens, for leniency in his treatment of themselves and prisoners under his charge, has been released at his request, and Lieut. SHEPARD, of the Massachusetts Fifth, appointed.

There are numerous reports from Fairfax, but they are unreliable. The rebel troops were certainly there at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

J. BARNES, of the Fairfax Riflemen, some time since captured as a secession scout, was released to-day on a parole of honor. He bears evidence of kind treatment, himself and fellow prisoners, rendering almost powerless, he says, to bear arms against his captors.

Fairfax Court House will soon be occupied by Federal troops, if such is not already the case.

THE BLOCKADING SERVICE.

LETTER FROM ON BOARD THE POWHATAN.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ON BOARD THE POWHATAN, }
AT SEA, Sunday, June 9, 1861. }

The chance to send a letter to the TIMES has offered, and I cheerfully embrace it. My long silence was occasioned by two facts: First, we left Pickens. Second, although in Mobile, I dared not send a note to one whom I knew would gladly dispatch a letter for me, because it would be unwise in me to do so. Now, however, he shall have the opportunity to add another to the obligations both you and I are under to him.

Although the *Powhatan's* "knapsack"—her coal bunkers—was not as plethoric as it should have been, we were ordered to leave Pensacola, which we did some two weeks since. It is no trouble for a war correspondent, in war time, to write of man-of-war movements of the ordinary sort; and I leave the getting up anchor, the joy of sailors and marines at the prospect of "a movement;" the bustle of getting under way, and of going away, to be described by some one who can bring new ideas to the task. As for me, the life I lead is so familiar, that an account of the manner in which men and women live in brick houses, would be very fresh and interesting. (And how suggestive?) But we sailed from Florida for Mobile. If there be any beauty in that Capital, it is hidden from the Bay. A jumbled collection of unevenly laid out houses, thrown here and there and everywhere, looked at us over the horizon one morning, and the lookouts called it Mobile. Having ascertained that we were not drifting on the rocky margin of a cheerless Bay, our telescopes were bent to the fleet at anchor. The mission we came on was an unpleasant one, being no more nor less than to promulgate the commencement of the blockade. The Navy Department has very wisely left the arrangement of dates in this matter to the chief officers of squadrons, who are the best judges of the time at which the cessation of commerce can be effected. Four British cotton ships were lying in the harbor as we entered, and the sorry aspect of their loaders, when the *Powhatan* hove in sight, must have been a sight worth seeing. To our astonishment, too, the Star Spangled Banner waved a welcome to us from the peak of a true Yankee craft whose skipper is not one of the recognizers. The little thing must be named: she was the brig *East*—the first witness of the sunlight is the *East*—and was to sail for the North, with naval stores. When she reaches New-York, give her a puff. Mr. MAGEE, the British Consul, and a whole party of Mobilers, came out to us in a steam-tug or schooner, and brought a letter asking all sorts of information about our mode of dealing with ships, which we gave him. This man had a flag of truce flying. Are we at war with England, too? Why did Mr. MAGEE not put up his own flag, you ask. Simply because he escorted a number of rebels to spy about the *Powhatan*, and spike a gun or two if they could. The *Harriet*, the *Romochan*, the *Bramley Moor* and *Perthshire*, all crammed with the fibre that has been called a King—"a crownless Prince, my liege"—were waiting for the breeze. We explained the terms of our orders, and gave the foreigners, besides the fifteen days' notice, two days' grace. You have doubtless heard of the particulars of these things, which I will not go over. We left the lights of Alabama—which are dim, dull affairs—and addressed ourselves to the billowe again, which never think of separating from the sea, (how wise of them.) We chased a smack and a schooner, learned their whereabouts and whatabouts, and did other things which my Captain says I must not divulge. While off Rosa, my facilities for obtaining intelligence from shore were not enjoyed by any other man in the fleet. Thence, I might communicate all; here, the case is different. The TIMES' letters from off Pensacola were the only ones that had news. When I get back there, it will be so again. Meantime I have engaged a correspondent, who will send you all the squadron news of moment; but "Eddy" will not trust him for the other work.

The day before we left the anchorage—the 26th, it seems to me—there was a grand mourning in camp. Col. PHILLIPPS, a Mississippian, *died*; and his death taught one awful lesson to the Secessionists. Living, or trying to live, on bad food killed him. When dead, his body *rotted in an hour*. Being an officer, his melancholy story is left for me to tell; but who shall write about the lean, starved creatures that are and were only privates and sergeants. I have always purposely avoided misrepresenting things in favor of ourselves. This characteristic made me some enemies among our too impulsive men. When the enemy put a powerful gun across the path, or sunk blocks in the river, seeing the danger of them, I told the truth. Believe me, then, when I say that the troops at Pensacola were almost famishing on the 24th of May; and that nothing but wholesale evacuation could save their lives. The Mobile people fed them for weeks; but we prevented the Mobile boats from landing supplies, and thereby accomplished the most successful stroke of the campaign in Florida. They have one resort; Pensacola has a few grocery stores left, and its broken merchants have some means of procuring a little food from some quarter, which HARVEY BROWN will know all about before long. Stop the steamboat that takes down these necessaries, and you cripple BRAGG. If it be politic to seize the little vessel, the man is now at Pickens to do it. You can now safely announce that Pickens is in as good position to resist attack as the number of men available for the work could make it. A very pleasant examination of the "sea shell basin," before I left, convinced me of this. The basin is deep and wide, an inclined plane leading down to it. All good shots from McRae and Barrancas must fall in there, or can be made to do so. The harmless nature of their explosion a practical man can imagine. From the enemies' stronghold no guns can ruin our fort. Firing ball and shell into it would be like

"Drooping buckets into empty wells,
And growing old, in drawing nothing up."

But there is a weak spot in our position. It could be made the strongest, but it is the weakest. Rosas Island is some miles long. The best Columbiad in possession of Col. BROWN could not command parts of it. The Secessionists might land on this island. They might storm the fort from land. They might capture it. My mentioning these apparently impossible—certainly improbable—contingencies, must not be considered an evidence of fear. But, from the Commandant of Fort Pickens to the commonest sailor on the *Powhatan*, no man in the United States service in these parts will believe our situation in Pensacola Harbor impregnable until 5,000 army troops are landed on Rosas Island. The correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES has done his share in keeping this matter before the public.

Here is the programme of the Southern leaders in Florida, as communicated to a gentleman in Mobile, by a man who was once saluted and honored as a naval officer in the United States. There is a wonderful amount of suggestiveness about it:

"Pensacola, and all the forts that were built for its protection are ours, save one. Pickens is garrisoned by Federal troops. Attack from them is impossible, (how long would it be so if we had 5,000 men on Rosas?) The harbor is blocked. The idea that the non-sinking of the dry dock prevented it, is nonsense. It was blocked before. The fleet is costing the Lincoln Government $18,000 a day. We cost only our support; and are holding a splendid naval station and a State. It is our policy to do as the current events of every day dictate. Not one has happened yet that can make me believe that an attack on Pickens, however successful, could be more advantageous to the South than the wearing out principle; If there be value enough in one port to justify the expenditures that the North incurs in Florida, my schooling was all in vain. War or peace, Pensacola must be garrisoned, for some time at all events. If the South win, Pickens must fall with little loss of life. If the North overrun all other States, then it will be well that we were not rash in Florida."

With all its logic, there is a tone of despondency in this extract, that tells of fainting spirits in the Winter. And who, that knows the sturdy I, can doubt that he would hide such a symptom to the last?

I saw the *Sabine's* homeward-bound orders. May I soon see the *Powhatan's*, for our boilers are not so very strong, as my last letter indicated. The correction is an engineer's. The *Sabine* is to sail straightway to Boston, if her bad rudder will point that way. I suspect her commander is glad to get home, because falsehoods have been printed about him. Capt. ADAMS is no traitor. He said once, I hear, that all abolitionists and South Carolinians should be hung. The New-York *Tribune* has a warm friend here who made the most of this. But there are a great many good Union men in the Navy who believe as Capt. ADAMS does. The reception of RENSHAW on the ship was purposely and dishonorably misrepresented, as I learn from inquiry.

The *Powhatan* is pointing towards the capital of South Carolina, and the captain of our cruising friend is going away. If this reaches you, as the latest from us, it will tell of health.

TODD.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The details of General Order No. 15, of the War Department, promulgated on the 4th of May last, have been published. In the list of officers appointed to positions of the new regiments, there are about five sixths outside appointments. The following men have been promoted from the ranks to commissions: J. W. Spangler, Peter McGrath, Hugh McQuade, Cameron McClellan, (Second Cavalry,) William H. Brown, Frank Minnier, Edward Ball, Edward Depew, Frank Clark, Fred. McCourcey, Patrick Collins, Joseph H. Vanderstice, Wm. Oocelest on, Wilbur F. Melbourne, Wm. H. Ingerton, Thomas J. Dromin, Dick Burnes, Henry T. Inman, James Simmons, James Powell, Colin Ferguson, (of the Fort Sumter Garrison,) W. H. Leamy. Frank Brownell, the avenger of Col. Ellsworth, has also got a Second Lieutenant's commission. So, out of 1,500 officers made, only 21 are raised from the regular ranks.

Col. HARVEY BROWN, now commanding at Fort Pickens, will be immediately relieved to superintend the organization of the Fifth Artillery, to the command of which he has been appointed by General Order No. 33. One of the First Lieutenants, whose detachment from the Virginia army we noticed a few days since, will probably relieve him. His headquarters will be at the State Capital of Pennsylvania.

Preparations are being made for the establishment of an additional Army recruiting rendezvous in this City, and one at Fort Hamilton, for the special enlistment of men for the Twelfth Infantry, United States Army. Fort Hamilton will soon be transformed from a quiet, isolated village, into a populous and thriving town. There are now over 500 encamped outside the ramparts, and it is said that a large barracks, with drill grounds, stables, and officers' quarters attached, will be erected early in the Fall. Col. FRANKLIN, late of the United States Topographical Engineers, now commanding officer of the Twelfth, is expected to arrive at the fort in a few days.

There are still 340 Southern officers in the Navy. Only 321 have resigned. There were originally 1,563 gentlemen of Southern birth in the service. One-third of the resigned officers were Midshipmen. The *Wabash*, *Minnesota* and *Colorado*, of the blockade fleet, have several Southern officers. The *Mississippi*, steamer, is the only vessel in the Navy that has none attached to her.

The prize-crew of the slave-bark *Nightingale*, members of the *Saratoga's* crew, numbering 40 men and 5 marines, were yesterday transferred to the receiving-ship *North Carolina*, the United States Marshal and the Courts having relieved the naval authorities in charge of the vessel. The next store-ship going to Africa will take either these men or an equal number to the corvette. The slaver is still off the Battery.

A draft of United States sailors was sent away from the Brooklyn Navy-yard last evening, to complete the crew of the frigate *St. Lawrence*, reported for sea on Monday. The officers of the steam-frigate *Roanoke* have been instructed to report themselves on board that vessel at 12 o'clock to-day, when she will be put formally in commission. The command of this splendid ship has been given to Capt. WM. C. NICHOLSON, of Maryland. We have already printed the names of the other officers.

No orders have as yet been received about the disposition of the steam gun-boat *Iroquois*, late of the Mediterranean Squadron, and the storeship *Supply*, of the Blockade Fleet, now both in commission at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. The steamers off Pickens and Florida are out of coal, and paying ten prices for provisions, while the *Supply* is lying quietly at anchor in New-York Harbor. This is not as it should be.

The wholesale puffing of new guns, and other war-like inventions, is understood by the Government. Defence Committees would do well to get posted on it, too.

SOUTHERN NEWS VIA LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, June 18.

A regiment has been ordered from here to Columbus, Ky., to protect the Union men there from the depredations of the Secessionists. The Unionists had applied to Gen. PRENTISS, at Cairo, for protection.

The *Bulletin* quotes from the Memphis *Avalanche* as follows:

"We proclaim a war of invasion against the North-west, to the knife. Kentucky will extend to us the passage through her territory for our armies. We will not say anything at present about the secret information we possess of formidable combinations of good and true men in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, to overthrow the Lincoln dynasty, who are only awaiting our arrival to rise up and crush their oppressors."

The *Bulletin* also says Judge PETERS, of Frankfort, had received a letter from his wife, saying that at a political meeting in Carter County, last week, JOHN C. RADCLIFFE, 2d, a representative from that County, was shot, and before dying, killed Mr. LEE and two others.

The New-Orleans *Crescent* says two officers of the *Brooklyn* have been ashore, visiting New-Orleans.

The Frankfort *Yeoman* says Gov. HARRIS, of Tennessee, has pledged his faith in writing to Gov. MAGOFFIN, of Kentucky, that no troops shall cross Kentucky for any purpose, unless by invitation or permission of the Kentucky authorities.

The *Evening Telegraph* advises the St. Louis people to rise and slay those of the Home Guard, who resently fired upon the people of that city.

It also says that the secession majority in Tennessee is 57,349, including the East Tennessee majority against secession of 13,177.

The same paper says that Philadelphia refuses to sell quinine to Louisville merchants.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, June 19.

Several volunteers from Louisville, in the Confederate Army, have returned here, and represent the health of the men at Richmond and Norfolk as good.

The *Democrat* says that a disunion speaker was interrupted here on Monday, by ladies in the audience singing the "Star Spangled Banner."

The *Courier* has learned that thirteen Federal troops, captured at Great Bethel, have arrived at Richmond.

The Memphis *Bulletin*, of the 18th inst., says that at Nashville, on election day, a large number of the tickets were indorsed with "No more Yankee school teachers."

The vote in Tennessee as far as heard from, is as follows: For separation, 99,296; no separation, 44,206.

The Memphis *Bulletin* says:

"It is time to put aside all such delicacy as that which springs from the idea of neutrality. We trust Columbus will be seized, fortified in a formidable manner, and all communication with Cairo stopped. Then we need never apprehend the contest in this valley extending to Memphis."

The New-Orleans *Picayune* says that while the *Niagara* was in port at Havana, she compelled two vessels to haul down the Confederate flag. It adds:

"Let her commander be remembered. Let his hated ship be driven from our waters, or sunk beneath them. We are fixing up something which we trust will do one thing or the other."

The same paper says:

"The steamship *Sumter* will be ready in a few days, but as she cannot get out of the passes, and as the Lincoln Government is purchasing steamboats with the object of transporting soldiers South, would it not be as well for the *Sumter* and *McRae* to repair to Memphis?"

A special dispatch from Richmond, dated the 15th inst., to the *Picayune*, says:

"The veil of secrecy was yesterday removed from the proceedings of the Virginia State Convention. The vote on the 17th of April for the secession ordinance was 88, and against it 55. On the 14th inst. the ordinance was signed by 91 delegatesonly."

FROM FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE.

ALEXANDRIA, Wednesday, June 19.

The reports relative to the occupation of Fairfax Court-house by the Federal troops is probably premature. A gentleman who left a town six miles this side of there this morning reports all quiet, and the Confederate troops still in possession.

The secession account of the Vienna affair says there were only thirty-four men in charge of the guns, besides two companies of South Carolina troops lying in ambuscade a quarter of a mile distant.

ANOTHER SPEECH BY SENATOR JOHNSON.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Wednesday, June 19.

Senator ANDREW JOHNSON arrived here yesterday, *en route* to Washington. He made a three hours' speech last night to a very large audience, and declared in favor of a positive and unconditional Union and the maintenance of the General Government. East Tennessee, he said, would never leave the Union, if armed to prevent subjugation. His remarks were well received and warmly applauded.

THE NEW-JERSEY TROOPS.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, June 19.

The three years' volunteers from this State are encamped at Camp Olden, three miles from this city. They are being drilled eight hours each day. They are supplied with an abundance of good wholesome food, and seem perfectly satisfied with their quarters, and are anxious to be sent to the seat of war.

Their clothing will all have been distributed to them by Saturday evening next, except the uniform coat, which the authorities desire to send them when the cold weather may demand its use.

The brigade have been supplied with the Sibley tent, and partly with the Wall tent.

The United States Government has not signified the desire that the brigade shall be supplied here with wagons, &c., and they will not be furnished by the State authorities unless they are requested to do so. It is the determination of Gov. OLDEN that these troops shall not move to the field of action until they are fully equipped.

MOVEMENTS OF RHODE ISLAND TROOPS.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, June 19.

The Second Rhode Island Regiment, accompanied by Gov. SPRAGUE, left this evening for Jersey City in the steamers *Kill Von Kull* and the *State of Maine*.

The regiment was accompanied by a portion of the Governor's staff, Mayor KNIGHT, JOHN R. BARTLETT, Secretary of State, and Bishop CLARK.

THE FRIGATE SANTEE.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Wednesday, June 19.

Last night a fire was discovered in the hold of the United States frigate *Santee*. It was extinguished with little damage.

THE PREBLE TO BE COMMISSIONED.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 19.

The sloop-of-war *Preble*, Commander FRENCH, will be commissioned to-morrow. She has a crew of 180 men.

MOVEMENTS OF TRANSPORTS.

The steamer *Delaware*, JOHNSON, which arrived yesterday from Philadelphia, brought on freight a large number of commissariat wagons.

The steam-transport *State of Georgia*, lying at the foot of Chambers-street, will sail to-day for Fort Pickens. She has a cargo of provisions, cannon and ammunition, and will probably take the balance of Col. WILSON'S Sixth Zouave Regiment.

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM GEN. McDOWELL.

The following important order has been issued:

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT N. E. VIRGINIA, }
ARLINGTON, June 14, 1861. }

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5.—Unless under the special orders in each case of a commander of brigade, or superior authority, it is forbidden to any officer or soldier within this Department to arrest, or attempt to arrest, any citizen or citizens, under the plea of their being Secessionists, or for any cause whatever, save that of being at the time in arms against the United States. Nor will any officer or soldier, without the like authority, forcibly enter, search, or attempt to search, any house, or the premises of any peaceable resident, or other person, not in arms against the United States. The military police force will arrest any one found trespassing, even on the premises of any citizen within the Department.

By command of Brig. Gen. McDOWELL.
JAMES B. FRY, Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE ELECTION IN KENTUCKY.

To-day the election for members of Congress from Kentucky takes place. The following are the candidates in nomination:

Dist. Union.	Secession.
1—Lawrence S. Trimble	*Henry C. Burnett.
2—James S. Jackson	John P. Bunch.
3—Henry Grider	Joseph H. Lewis.
4—Aaron Harding	Albert G. Talbott.
5—Chas. A. Wickliffe	
6—George W. Dunlap	
7—*Robert Mallory	
8—*John J. Crittenden	H. W. Bruce.
9—Wm. H. Wadsworth	*William E. Simms
10—John W. Menzies	John S. Williams.

*Members of the last House.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Wednesday, June 19.

FLOUR lower, with more inquiry. WHEAT dull. Red State, $1 25. CORN—better supply. Sales 2,000 bushels Western Mixed, at 42c. for damp afloat; 43c. for a cargo this side and at East Albany, and 44c. in lots. WHISKY—Sales 150 bbls., 16½c. Receipts by Central Railroad for Boston and East, 621 bbls. Flour, 100 bush. Wheat, 162 sacks Corn, 100 bbls. Corn Meal. For New-York, 4,781 bbls. Flour, 543 bags Wheat, 350 bbls. Whisky, 215 bbls. Pork, 388 bbls. Corn Meal. Shipped to New-York by tows June 18, 12,700 bushels Corn, 77,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, June 19.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT firmer for No. 2 Chicago Spring; other descriptions steady. Sales this morning: 23,600 bus. No. 2 Chicago Spring, at 76c.@77c., mostly at the inside figure; 6,000 bus. Milwaukee Club, at 82c.; 12,000 bus. Red Winter, at $1 11. CORN quiet, and no sales. WHISKY nominal, at 14½c. CANAL FREIGHTS—better, 10½c. on Corn and 11½c. on Wheat to New-York. *Imports*—14,000 bbls. Flour, 120,000 bus. Wheat, 134,000 bus. Corn, 67,000 bus. Oats, 14,000 bus. Rye. *Exports*—3,000 bbls. Flour, 196,000 bus. Wheat, 80,000 bus. Corn, 62,000 bus. Oats, and 4,000 bus. Barley.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 19.

FLOUR—quiet; superfine $5@$5 12½. Fancy and Family $6 50. WHEAT dull; sales 3,000 bushels, with more offering; demand moderate. Red $1 18@$1 23; white $1 30@$1 40. CORN firm. Prime Southern at 51c. Sales 2,000 bushels Mixed at 46c.@48c. COFFEE, in demand; sales 250 bags St. Domingo at 12½c. PROVISIONS dull. WHISKY quiet at 16½c.@17c.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 29 | Sun sets..... 7 34 | Moon sets... 2 18
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 5 19 | Gov. Island.. 6 08 | Hell Gate... 7 50

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, June 19.

Cleared.

Ships Seth Sprague, Gillespie, Antwerp, W. F. Schmidt; A. F. Schmidt, Mulliken, Havre, C. C. Duncan & Co.

Brigs P. S. Dolz, Fickett, Rio Janeiro, Peck & Church; Jno. Balch, Boyle, Philadelphia, W. J. Munro; Meator, Blamfield, Exeter, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Irene, Ray, Boston, Brett, Son & Co.; L. Gardner, (Br.,) Ward, St. Thomas, ——.

Schooners Enterprise, St John, D. R. De Wolff; J. M. Holmes, Brewster, St. Kitts, Cartwright & Harrison; San Jacinto, Clayton, Egg Harbor, ——; Carlos Alberto, Delgado, Exeter, J. E. Amsinck & Co.; Chief, Cropper, Matanzas, ——; Tariff, Provost, Stamford, master; Horace, Bunker, Laguayara, M. Dechevera; Bay State, Hallett, Boston, Dayton & Co.; M. Fleming, Shaw, Wilmington, J. W. McKee.

Sloop F. Brown, Carr, Providence, master.

Arrived.

Steamer Delaware, Johnson, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Steamer P. T. Heartt, Siddell, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Ospray, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship Monarch of the Sea, Gardner, Liverpool May 16, with mdse. and 854 passengers, (Mormons,) to Lawrence, Giles & Co. June 4, Francis Brewster, colored cook, died. May 22, Jane Montgomery, aged 59 years, and infants, died. June 6, lat. 43 20, lon. 50 53, saw an immense iceberg, at least 150 feet high.

Ship Germania, Townsend, Havre 37 ds., with mdse. and 216 passengers to Wm. Whitlock, Jr.

Ship Alboni, Blanke, Bremen 30 ds., with mdse. and 264 passengers to Ruger Bros. First part of the passage experienced light winds and fine weather. June 5, lat. 44 45, lon. 49 46, fell in with several large icebergs; had been surrounded by ice for 3 ds.; latter part of the passage had westerly winds and bad weather; in lat. 40 33, lon. 67 47, was struck by a fearful squall, accompanied by thunder and lightning, was struck by lightning, and supposed the ship was on fire as the passengers rushed up from below; the smell of sulphur being so strong as to render it impossible to stay below; on further inspection, found the ship was not on fire. Has had two deaths and one birth on the passage. June 6, lat. 43 38, lon. 51 23, exchanged signals with a large Am. ship-steamer E, showing a white flag with a black horse in the centre. June 19, took pilot from boat Geo. Steers, No. 6. June 6, was boarded by fishing schr. Samuel Ober, from Beverly, all well.

Bark Torquato Tasso, (Meckl.,) Bradhering, Genoa 30 ds., with marble, rags, &c., to E. Gellibrand.

Bark George S. Johann, (Brem.,) Bohakuhl, Bremen 40 ds., in ballast, and 158 passengers to Ruger Bros. Between lat. 44 and 45, saw 10 large icebergs.

Brig Pensilvania, (Ital.,) Screndina, Newcastle 62 ds., with coal to order.

Brig Commonwealth, (Br.,) Davidson, Matanzas 13 ds., with sugar to Whitman Bros. & Co.

Brig Sarah Peters, (of Ellsworth,) Higgins, Zaza 21 ds., with sugar, melado, &c., to C. & E. J. Peters.

Brig Gen. Boyd, Gilpatrick, Biddeford, Me., 6ds., with wood.

Brig Goethe, (Meckl.,) Ahrens, Newcastle 57 ds., with coal to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schr. Levi Rowe, (of New Haven,) Thomas, Eleuthera 10 ds., with fruit to John R. Bacon. 18th inst., lat. 36 47, lon. 75 14, spoke brig Carris Ann, from Santa Cruz for Falmouth, Eng.; she reported having been in co. with bark Aaron L. Reed, of Boston, from Galveston for Liverpool; had a full cargo of cotton, for which she received 1½d. per pound freight.

Schr. Veteran, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Waxwell, Arroyo, P. R., 15ds., with sugar, &c., to master.

Schr. A. Stewart, Abrams, Baracoa June 6, with fruit to Thomas Gilmartin.

Schr. Anita Damon, Bray, Machias 6 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Rising Sun, Smith, Jonesport 6 ds., with spars to George Brown.

Schr. Atlantic, Wass, Addison 6 ds., with spars to George Brown.

Schr. Margaret, (Br.,) Odell, Lingan, C. B., 16 ds., with coal to E. Cunard.

Schr. J. G. Whipple, Ward, Deal's Island, Md., 1 ds., with wood.

Schr. Eckford Webb, (3 masted,) Freeman, Liverpool April 26, with coal to Dunham & Dimon.

Schr. Orrin Cowl, Smith, Damariscotta, with pine wood.

Schr. Howard Baker, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis.

Schr. Ann S. Salter, Fish, Wareham 3 ds., with nails to Parker Mills Co.

Schr. Mankin, Beers, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. C. Dayton & Co.

Schr. Wm. Carroll, Chipman, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Gentile, Perkins, Charlottetown, P. E. I., via Gloucester 3 ds., with fish to master.

Schr. M. A. Gould, Philbrook, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Catharine Ball, Flowers, Belfast, with lumber, for Newark.

Schr. Commodore Kearney, Brewster, Elizabethport, to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. George and Arthur, (Br.,) Stubbs, Savanna la Mar, Jam., 24 ds., with to master.

Schr. Charger, Maloy, Fall River, in ballast.
Schr. Malabra, Welch, Providence, in ballast.
Schr. Unison, Marsh, Portland, Me., 3 ds., wood.
Schr. W. D. Cargill, ——, Brookhaven, in ballast.
Schr. Justice, Tilden, New Bedford 2 ds., in ballast.
Schr. Copia, White, New Bedford, for Albany.
Schr. Ariadne, Robinson, Boston 3 ds., in ballast.
Schr. Granite Ledge, Tarr, Gloucester 3 ds., with fish.
Schr. New Regulus, Ball, New Bedford 2 ds.
Schr. J. M. Taylor, Rue, New Haven, in ballast.
Schr. Forrest City, Lovell, Fort Lee, for Boston.
Schr. Geo. B. Lantaire, Snow, Gloucester 3 ds., fish.
Schr. Phœbe Elizabeth, Smith, Lynn, in ballast.
Schr. Minnie Cobb, Avery, Rockland 5 ds., with wood.
Schr. Caspian, Small, Rockland 5 ds., with wood.
Schr. Cora, Kelly, Boston 3 ds., with mdse.
Schr. Harriet Smith, Kelly, Boston 3 ds., with mdse.
Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Kelly, Boston 3 ds., mdse.
Schr. Rodman M. Price, Kelly, Boston 3 ds., mdse.
Schr. Pennsylvania, Ladd, Norwich, for Albany.
Schr. Cosmos, Spear, Thomaston 6 ds., with wood.
Schr. Richard Borden, Arnold, Fall River, in ballast.
Schr. Niger, Harding, Beverly, in ballast.
Schr. Bizantium, Small, Bath 6 ds., with wood.
Schr. Leander, Fernoon, Bath 6 ds., with wood.
Schr. W. W. Cook, Curtis, Harlem, in ballast.
Schr. John R. Watson, Packard, New-Haven.
Schr. Susan Friend, Friend, Elizabethport, for Salem.
Schr. Meteor, Packer, Falmouth 6 ds., with wood.
Schr. Prudence, Coombs, Lincolnville 5 ds. wood.
Schr. Adeline, Long, Gloucester 3 ds., with fish.
WIND—Sunset, S. W.

Sailed.

June 18—Steamer Totten, for Carthagena. Ships Helvetia, for Havre; Neptune, for Liverpool. Indiana, for Bordeaux. Barks Atalanta (Brem.,) for Bremen; Celia, (Br.,) for St. Thomas; Kate Lincoln, for Philadelphia; Luburno Lescordo, (Aus.,) for Cork; Maravel, for Barbados. Brigs Margaret Ridley, (Br.,) Harbor Grace; Andrew Peters, for Philadelphia; Volante, for Buenos Ayres.

Also, steamship Australasian, for Liverpool, and passed the Battery at 3:15 P. M.

Miscellaneous.

The ship Champion of the Sea, reported as below in this morning's edition, was an error. The ship Monarch of the Sea, (since arrived,) being the vessel intended.

The ship South Shore is now on the Great Sectional Dock for examination. The bark Mary Sawyer, lately ashore on the West Bank, is on the small Balance Dock for repairs.

Spoken, &c.

John Wesley—bark, of Searsport, from Matanzas for Cork, 12 ds. out, June 15, lat. 34, lon. 75 50.

Foreign Ports.

At Zaza, May 29, bark Pride of the Sea, Pettigrove, for New-York; brig Saginaw, McBean, do.; schr. Martha Jane, do. do.

At Baracoa, June 5, schrs. Alethea, for New-York; Sarah Maria, do.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC

GRAND OPERATIC CONCERT, in aid of the Regimental Fund of UNITED STATES GUARDS, on SATURDAY EVENING, June 22.

The following celebrated artists have kindly volunteered their services:
Miss HINCKLEY,
Madame STRAKOSCH,
Miss FRAZER,
Miss COMSTOCK,
Madame MOZART,
Madame DE LUSAN,
Mrs. ROBERTSON,
Who will deliver an Opening Address for the occasion.
Signori SUSINI.
Signori BARILLI,
Mr. MILLS, Pianist,
And the GRAND ORCHESTRA of the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, under the direction of Mr. THEO. THOMAS, as also several other celebrities.

Chickering's Grand Piano will be used on this occasion.

Tickets, 50 cents each to all parts of the house. Sold at all Music Stores, and principal Hotels, and at the Box Office of the Academy of Music.

Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY 26th, and THURSDAY, 27th June, at 11 o'clock each day, at the residence of Gen. James Watson Webb, at Tarrytown, N. Y., previous to his departure for Brazil.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART, HORSES, OXEN, COWS, COLTS, CARRIAGES, WAGONS AND FARMING IMPLEMENTS, &c., without any reserve whatever, comprising all the elegant furniture in said residence, full particulars of which will be given in a few days.

Also, fine horses, three ponies, two colts, two oxen, three cows, seven carriages and wagons, pony wagon, farm carts and sled, farming implements, &c., &c. The sale will commence with the furniture on the first day, the horses, carriages, stock, &c., on the second day.

The residence is about two miles from the railroad depôt at Tarrytown, where plenty of conveyances will be found. There will be a boat provided, by which anything purchased can be brought to the City if desired.

The cars leave Chambers-st. at 6, 9:50, 11 A. M., 12:15, 4, and 4:20 o'clock P. M. Return at 3:33, 6:35, 6:45 and 9:01 o'clock P. M., besides other conveyances during the day at almost every hour.

The furniture and stock can be examined at any time previous to the sale with tickets of admission, to be obtained at our store, No. 23 Nassau-st.

JUNE, 1861.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S & BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, June 20, 1 P. M.	Thursday, June 20, 4½ P. M.
Friday, June 21, 3½ P. M.	Friday, June 21, 2½ P. M.
Saturday June 22, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, June 22, 7 A. M.
Sunday, June 23 8 A. M.	Sunday, June 23, 3½ P. M.
Monday June 24, 3:50 P. M.	Monday, June 24, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, June 26, 7 A. M.	Tuesday, June 25, 7 A. M.
Thursday, June 27, 7 A. M.	Wed'day, June 26, 10½ A. M.
Friday, June 28, 7½ A. M.	Thursday, June 27, 11 A. M.
Saturday, June 29, 12½ P. M.	Friday, June 28, 11½ A. M.
Sunday, June 30, 8 A. M.	Sunday, June 30, 2 P. M.
	Monday, July 1, 12½ P. M.

Fare 35 cents. To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury by H. Johnson's stages and steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT. Tickets on the boat or stage.

A MUSICAL CONCERT AND STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL of the Mission W. M. Church of the Pilgrims, will be held at Continental Hall, cor. 34th-st. and 8th-av., on THURSDAY EVENING, June 20, at 8 o'clock. Concert under the direction of Miss Connell, of the Blind Asylum, assisted by fourteen skillful performers. Two original poems will be spoken by the gifted authoresses, Miss C. Bullock and Miss F. Crossman. Strawberries, ice cream, cake, boquets, &c., as fine as the season affords.

Cards of admission 10 cents each, to be had at the door.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—THE ADVERTISER, a young, intelligent American of respectability, wishes to obtain a situation in the capacity of housekeeper, saleswoman, or general family seamstress; understands the care and instruction of children; would leave the City; salary no object, where a good home could be obtained. Address, for one week, Miss EGBERT, Station A, Spring-st., stating where to be seen.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man who is strictly temperate, and has lived with one of the most respectable families in this City; has the best reference from his last employer; discharged on account of his employer selling his establishment. Address T. T., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, which will be attended to for two days.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, June 20, at 10½ o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a second-hand carriage, in good order, made by a well-known City maker. To be sold without reserve, as the owner has no further use for it.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, BY a respectable middle-aged woman, a member of the Episcopal Church, a situation to mind children and make herself useful in the family; no objection to the country. Call at No. 129 East 26th-st., up stairs, back room.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl desires a situation as waitress, or would do chamberwork and waiting; has no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 132 corner of 24th-st. and 7th-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT, FOR LESS than rent, on 24th-st., near 8th-av., for four or six months, or balance of year; if agreeable, the advertiser might board with those taking the house. Address B, Union-square P. O.

POSTSCRIPT.

THURSDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 19.

The steemer *Mount Vernon*, Capt. WOODS, was ordered under way at the Nay-yard to-day, and went down the river well armed, with extra marines, etc. She is destined probably to Matthias Point, whence shots have been fired upon vessels on the river, recently.

The President has been again compelled, from the pressure upon his time, to decline to receive visitors from now until Congress reassembles in July.

Goose Creek Bridge, on the Leesburgh Turnpike, was burned by Virginia troops to-day. This bridge was a fine structure, covered, and connecting with the middle turnpike to Alexandria.

About eight hundred rebels are in the vicinity of Occoquan.

HUGH HAMMOND, a Union man, was arrested at Prince William, and roughly treated on Sunday night, but afterwards released.

The President has appointed HIRAM CHASE post master at Rockland, Me.; also M. E. ANDREWS, at Saco, and JAS. M. DEERING, at Claremont, N. H.

The large locomotive, from the North, which was sunk from a squall which struck the vessel bearing it to Alexandria, will be raised by the machinery used to recover the "Union" gun at Baltimore.

The last of the severely wounded at Vienna, is very low, and will scarcely live through the night. This will make ten who were lost in that engagement.

MORE TROOPS ARRIVING.

The Twenty-first Regiment of Buffalo, New-York, Volunteers, WM. G. ROGERS, Colonel, seven hundred and eighty strong, arrived to-day, and whenever they appeared drew out expressions of admiration for their fine appearance and soldierly bearing. Col. ROGERS is one of the best educated military officers in the country, and I doubt if there is a regiment in the field better prepared to enter into active service than this. They go into camp to-morrow. While on their way and just before their arrival in town, a private named COOK, belonging to Company E. was severely wounded in the knee by the accidental discharge of a musket.

The two Secessionists captured by Company B, First Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers, on Sunday last, are still in custody at Alexandria. They are the men who it is supposed fired into the cars and wounded BACKUS. Company B does the heavy work of the Connecticut First.

A BLUNDER OF THE REBELS.

By a blunder, the rebels failed to destroy some fifty locomotives belonging to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. The locomotives were at Martinsburgh. Gen. JOHNSTON sent a force to Martinsburgh to bring down the engines and destroy the bridges. The Captain, in his zeal, thought he would make a sure thing of it by burning the bridge as he went up, and was somewhat surprised to find on his return that he had cut off his return.

Five thousand troops came into Washington today, and five thousand more will be in to-morrow. In addition to these, ten thousann more are under orders to come to Washington, and will be here by Sunday night.

THE FIGHT AT EDWARD'S FERRY.

Three hundred Federal troops, under Capt. GARDNER of the Pennsylvania First Regiment, had a skirmish yesterdry evening at Edwards' Ferry, with a considerable forcs of Secessionists. The fight lasted nearly three hours, when the rebels fled, having had fifteen to twenty of their number killed and wounded one private in Capt. GARDNER's command was killed, and three or four were wounded slightly. The fight occurred from across the river. The attack was made by the enemy, with a view to taking possession of the Ferry. This news is brought to Washington by Capt. GARDNER's First Lieutenant, who was engaged in the action.

The Rhode Island First left Waynesboro, on Monday, at 6 A. M., and marched thirty-four miles in fourteen hours; arrived at Frederick, at 8 P. M. One of their vivandieres marched the whole distance, bearing an American flag. They took two secession flags *en route*, and were cheered all along the march. At Frederick City they met with every hospitality from citizens and the Home Guards there. They arrested one noisy Secessionist, and left him in charge of the authorities. From Frederic, they came through by cars, and arrived here this morning, all well. LEO.

FURTHER REPORTS RELATIVE TO THE FIGHT AT BOONEVILLE.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, June 19.

A special dispatch to the *Republican*, gives further particulars of the battle at Booneville.

The Federal troops landed five miles below the encampment of the State forces. The latter had a battery near Booneville pointed toward the river, but it was circumvented by the Federal troops and proved useless. Gen. LYON immediately advanced on the State troops, and was met in a lane where the firing commenced.

The balance of the description is substantially the same as reported last night.

Gov. JACKSON was about one mile off, secured by Capt. KELLY's company, as a body-guard.

It is reported that he was severely reprimanded during the engagement, by his own party, for cowardice and lack of discretion.

Col. PARSONS was not engaged in the fight, he having properly reported sick.

Booneville is not injured, no shots having been fired into it.

Gen. PRICE's absence is thus accounted for: Sunday morning the pickets brought a report that seven steamboats were coming up the river with Federal troops. A consultation was immediately had between Gov. JACKSON and Gen. PRICE, and the Governor ordered the State troops to disband, they not being able to sustain themselves against such force.

Gen. PRICE then want home; the troops, however, were determined to have a fight. Col. MARMADUKE then became disaffected and resigned. A few hours later the report about the steamboats proved untrue, and the Governor ordered the troops to prepare for resistance, appointing Mr. LITTLE to command.

There is no reliable accounts as to the number of killed, wounded or taken prisoners.

It is stated that Gen. LYON's force had the State troops in a position where they could have killed them in large numbers. He ordered that the firing should cease, and halted to make them prisoners. It is said that the State troops are gathering in the counties west of here and another stand will be made in Jackson County.

THE AFFAIR NEAR INDEPENDENCE.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, June 19.

Advices from Kansas City, *via* St. Josephs, gives the following account of the engagement near Independence, on Thursday, and briefly alluded to yesterday:

A detachment of Federal troops under Capt. STANLEY, with a flag of truce, visited the camp of the State troops to ascertain the purposes of Capt. HOLLOWAY. During the conference Capt. STANLEY suspected movements were being made, with the design of attacking him, and ordered his detachment to retreat. While retreating they were fired on by the State troops at the order given by a private, but the fire was so irregular they killed their own commander—Capt. HOLLOWAY—and J. B CLANAHAN, and severely wounded several more of their own men.

Capt. STANLEY's men did not fire, having received orders not to do so under any circumstances. Capt. S. retreated to Kansas City, reported the affair, when Capt. PRINCE, with a strong body of troops, attacked and routed the State forces, capturing thirty horses and a large lot of horses.

Gen. MCCLELLAND is expected here to-morrow.

Brig.-Gen. SWEENEY, of the Home Guards, is making a thorough investigation of the firing upon our citizens by the volunteers on Monday.

AFFAIRS IN WESTERN MARYLAND.

CROSSING THE POTOMAC AT WILLIAMSPORT.

FREDERICK, Tuesday, June 18.

The force at Hagerstown and Williamsport, under Gen. CADWALLADER, comprise the Pennsylvania First, Second, Third, Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Twenty-fourth Regiments, together with the First Rhode Island Regiment, two regiments of United States regulars, and 700 United States cavalry.

Included in this formidable body are Capt. DOUBLEDAY's Corps and Mr. MULLEN's company of Philadelphia Rovers.

The portion of the force which forded the river at Williamsport were under command of Gen. THOMEY, and comprised the two regiments of regulars and about 600 of the Rhode Islanders.

The men waded through a stream generally up to their hips in water, and occasionally up to their arms. Their passage on the occasion is said to have been a a very imposing and spirited spectacle. The men dashed into the stream, singing "Dixie" and other popular camp airs with great *vim* and enthusiasm.

The news of the expected arrival of United States troops here to-morrow has produced general excitement.

This sudden movement of Gen. PATTERSON's command is thought to indicate active operations in Virginia, and stirring tidings are looked for with deep interest.

The house occupied by Gen. CADWALLADER at Williamsport was formerly the residence of Gen. OTHO H. WILLIAMS, of revolutionary fame, and was used by WASHINGTON as his head-quarters during a portion of the whisky insurrection campaign in Western Maryland. On that occasion he was the guest of Col. ELI WILLIAMS, son of the revolutionary hero. The mansion is owned by Rev. J. CAMPBELL WHYTE, brother of WM. PINKNEY WHYTE, Esq., of your city, but is occupied by a tenant.

It may not be generally known that Williamsport was thus named in honor of the gallant hero of the "Old Maryland line," who arranged the original plan and laid out the streets of the city shortly after the revolutionary war. Gen. WILLIAMS ended his days there, where his remains yet sleep out "the Sabbath of the tomb."

REPORTED INTENTION OF THE REBELS.

HARPER'S FERRY, Tuesday, June 18.

We have information here that satisfies us that Gen. JOHNSON is attempting a surprise of Gen. CADWALLADER's forces at or near Martinsburgh. Instead of going to Winchester, as it was thought, he has turned with his apparently retreating force of 12,000, and is pressing on towards Martinsburgh with all dispatch, evidently designing, if possible, to surprise PATTERSON's advance corps, under Gen. CADWALLADER.

FURTHER REPORTS FROM HAGERSTOWN.

HAGERSTOWN, Wednesday, June 19.

The forward movement of the army across the Potomac, which was recalled, occasioned much excitement Monday night, and set the whole army in commotion, but it soon subsided.

The subsequent orders to advance originated in a report that Gen. JOHNSON was advancing from Winchester with a heavy force on Martinsburgh, which proved unfounded.

Three Brigades are encamped at Williamsport and at this point.

A large number of troops are under marching orders, but their destination cannot be telegraphed.

HAMILTON DOWNS, while conveying the orders to Col. DARES' Brigade to recross the Potomac on Monday night, was shot by a sentry accidentally. He is still living, and hopes of his recovery are entertained.

A private of Capt. BELL's company, named BLAIR, was accidentally shot on the march from Williamsport last night, and died instantly.

There were two firings upon our pickets whilst on the south side of the river, resulting in the capture of a supposed spy. He is still in custody.

No Federal officers or privates were hurt.

The cavalry penetrated within four miles of Winchester.

PARTICULARS OF THE VIENNA AFFAIR.

The Alexandria correspondent of the Washington *Star* gives the following account of the unfortunate affair at Vienna:

"Alexandria is full of wild rumors as to the affair at Vienna, but, after sifting them, the facts seem to be about as follows: As has been stated, a reconnoissance was made by United States forces from this city as far up as Vienna, fourteen miles from Alexandria, on Sunday, and the road seemed clear at that time; but to properly protect it, the First Ohio Regiment, Col. MCCOOK, and Brig.-Gen. SCHENCK, were sent out to station picket guards along the line.

The train of seven cars backed out by a locomotive, left Alexandria about noon and proceeded on its way, dropping detachments all along the road, and meeting with no interruptions until entering the straight stretch near Vienna, when a man stepped out upon the road and waved his hand, beckoning the train to stop, and warned them 'for God's sake not to go on,' as they were dead men if they did; that there was a battery and strong force of enemy ahead. The officer in command of the Federal troops paused a moment with his hand on his forehead, as if turning the matter over in his mind, and then beckoned to the engineer to go on.

They proceeded a short distance, when a battery on the high ground, to the right of the road, above Vienna, opened fire upon the train, and at the same time discharges of grape and musketry were aimed by the enemy in the same direction. Some four hundred passengers, troops and laborers were on the train, and many of them were necessarily on the platforms and the tender. The fire of the enemy, which seemed to be more especially directed in the start to disabling the engine, was particularly destructive amongst the men huddled upon the tender.

A number were killed and wounded here upon the first discharge. A destructive musketry fire was also poured upon the troops as they leaped from the cars The engine was struck by a six-pound shot upon a wheel-box, and next upon the cylinder of the engine, making a damaging fracture. The engineer, finding that his engine was in a tight place, detached it (with one car) from the train, and started back to Alexandria, bringing some of the wounded and dead.

The Federal forces, meantime, left the cars in admirable order, considering the suddenness of the attack, and took position in the woods to the left. They fired first upon the batteries a discharge of musketry, but finding the enemy's batteries strongly posted and supported by cavalry and infantry, they could not hope to carry them until reinforced, and withdrew to cover, as above stated, carrying with them, however, their dead and wounded.

The enemy's force, estimated at 1,000 to 1,200 strong, had evidently moved down from Fairfax Court house the preceding night. Report said that Brigadier-Gen. EPPA HUNTON was in command of the enemy's force

Ayre Hill, where the batteries were stationed, is a very commanding point, and is perhaps the highest ground in Fairfax County. The purpose of the enemy was evidently to get the cars with the Federal troops on the straight stretch of the road before opening their murderous fire. It is certain that there were three 8-pound guns in the battery, and probably other artillery.

The Ohio companies behaved with much credit in their unpleasant position, and Gen. SCHENCK, particularly, is said to have displayed perfect coolness and self-possession. There seems to have been a lack of forethought in not sending out scouts in advance, as the country is favorable to such reconnoitering; but when once in the difficulty, both men and officers apparently did the best possible.

They kept undisputed possession of the point where they posted themselves, the enemy not deeming it prudent to follow them up. On the return of the engine to Alexandria, Col. HEINTZELMAN immediately ordered reinforcements to be sent up, and in the course of the night two trains were sent up with strong detachments from various regiments in Alexandria.

At 4 o'clock this morning the Federal troops under Gen. TYLER were posted some four miles this side of Vienna, preparing to march upon this point. It was believed, however, that the enemy had fallen back towards Fairfax Court-House, taking their batteries with them, and that their retrograde movement commenced about midnight. The supposition was that they expected reinforcements would be sent up to the Federal troops, and feared that their communication with Fairfax Court House might be cut off.

It is impossible now to say who of the Confederate troops were at Vienna, as the road from Fairfax Court-house is but 4½ to 4¾ miles to Vienna, in the neighborhood of which was the South Carolina Regiment, a large number of troops of cavalry from Fairfax, Fauquier, Richmond, Prince William, and elsewhere, the Alexandria Artillery, the Old Dominion Rifles, and the Mount Vernon Guards, besides the companies in striking distance.

There could not be a more exposed point to leave three companies without artillery to back them, or a heavy force, with scouts fully posted as to the movement of the rebel troops.

It is possible the force here may be the command of Gen. EPPA HUNTER, from Leesburgh, but not probable, as they no doubt made a straight track of it to Manassas, if they have evacuated Leesburgh.

Nine killed and thirty wounded was the highest estimate in Alexandria at noon to-day. The engagement lasted not more than twenty minutes.

SECESSION ACCOUNT OF THE VIENNA AFFAIR.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Wednesday, June 19.

A secession account of the recent affair at Vienna was received in this city to-day, from which it appears the battery consisted of only two small six-pounders, worked by an Alexandria artillery company, 34 men, Lieut. D. STEWART, formerly of the United States Army. Two companies of South Carolina troops were in ambuscade a quarter of a mile off, to render assistance, if necessary.

These artillerymen were posted at this point soon after the connecticut expedition of Sunday returned, with instructions to fire on the next train and then retire.

The rebels say they succeeded in carrying off two wagon loads of arms and sixty blankets, burning the baggage car and three gondolas, and a lot of carpenters' tools.

The train from Fall's Church, arrived this evening, reports all quiet. The firing of cannon was occasioned by some alarm. It was subsequently ascertained to be practising guns.

Capt. MEDLAR, of the Pennsylvania Fifth, who has performed the arduous duties of Provost Marshal and gained the universal esteem of citizens, for leniency in his treatment of themselves and prisoners under his charge, has been released at his request, and Lieut. SHEPARD, of the Massachusetts Fifth, appointed.

There are numerous reports from Fairfax, but they are unreliable. The rebel troops were certainly there at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

J. BARNES, of the Fairfax Riflemen, some time since captured as a secession scout, was released to-day on a parole of honor. He bears evidence of kind treatment, himself and fellow prisoners, rendering almost powerless, he says, to bear arms against his captors.

Fairfax Court House will soon be occupied by Federal troops, if such is not already the case.

THE BLOCKADING SERVICE.

LETTER FROM ON BOARD THE POWHATAN.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ON BOARD THE POWHATAN,
AT SEA, Sunday, June 9, 1861.

The chance to send a letter to the TIMES has offered, and I cheerfully embrace it. My long silence was occasioned by two facts: First, we left Pickens. Second, although in Mobile, I dared not send a note to one whom I knew would gladly dispatch a letter for me, because it would be unwise in me to do so. Now, however, he shall have the opportunity to add another to the obligations both you and I are under to him.

Although the *Powhatan's* "knapsack"—her coal bunkers—was not as plethoric as it should have been, we were ordered to leave Pensacola, which we did some two weeks since. It is no trouble for a war correspondent, in war time, to write of man-of-war movements of the ordinary sort; and I leave the getting up anchor, the joy of sailors and marines at the prospect of "a movement;" the bustle of getting under way, and of going away, to be described by some one who can bring new ideas to the task. As for me, the life I lead is so familiar, that an account of the manner in which men and women live in brick houses, would be very fresh and interesting. (And how suggestive?) But we sailed from Florida for Mobile. If there be any beauty in that Capital, it is hidden from the Bay. A jumbled collection of unevenly laid out houses, thrown here and there and everywhere, looked at us over the horizon one morning, and the lookouts called it Mobile. Having ascertained that we were not drifting on the rocky margin of a cheerless Bay, our telescopes were bent to the fleet at anchor. The mission we came on was an unpleasant one, being no more nor less than to promulgate the commencement of the blockade. The Navy Department has very wisely left the arrangement of dates in this matter to the chief officers of squadrons, who are the best judges of the time at which the cessation of commerce can be effected. Four British cotton ships were lying in the harbor as we entered, and the sorry aspect of their loaders, when the *Powhatan* hove in sight, must have been a sight worth seeing. To our astonishment, too, the Star Spangled Banner waved a welcome to us from the peak of a true Yankee craft whose skipper is not one of the recognizers The little thing must be named: she was the brig *East*—the first witness of the sunlight is the *East*—and was to sail for the North, with naval stores. When she reaches New-York, give her a puff. Mr. MAGEE, the British Consul, and a whole party of Mobilers, came out to us in a steam-tug or schooner, and brought a letter asking all sorts of information about our mode of dealing with ships, which we gave him. This man had a flag of truce flying. Are we at war with England, too? Why did Mr. MAGEE not put up his own flag, you ask. Simply because he escorted a number of rebels to spy about the *Powhatan*, and spike a gun or two if they could. The *Harriet*, the *Romochan*, the *Bramley Moor* and *Perthshire*, all crammed with the fibre that has been called a King—"a crownless Prince, my liege"—were waiting for the breeze. We explained the terms of our orders, and gave the foreigners, besides the fifteen days' notice, two days' grace. You have doubtless heard of the particulars of these things, which I will not go over. We left the lights of Alabama—which are dim, dull affairs—and addressed ourselves to the billows again, which never think of separating from the sea, (how wise of them.) We chased a smack and a schooner, learned their whereabouts and whatabouts, and did other things which my Captain says I must not divulge. While off Rosa, my facilities for obtaining intelligence from shore were not enjoyed by any other man in the fleet. Thence, I might communicate all; here, the case is different. The TIMES' letters from off Pensacola were the only ones that had news. When I get back there, it will be so again. Meantime I have engaged a correspondent, who will send you all the squadron news of moment; but "Eddy" will not trust him for the other work.

The day before we left the anchorage—the 26th, it seems to me—there was a grand mourning in camp. Col. PHILLIPPS, a Mississippian, *died;* and his death taught one awful lesson to the Secessionists. Living, or trying to live, on bad food killed him. When dead, his body *rotted in an hour.* Being an officer, his melancholy story is left for me to tell; but who shall write about the lean, starved creatures that are and were only privates and sergeants. I have always purposely avoided misrepresenting things in favor of ourselves. This characteristic made me some enemies among our too impulsive men. When the enemy put a powerful gun across the path, or sunk blocks in the river, seeing the danger of them, I told the truth. Believe me, then, when I say that the troops at Pensacola were almost famishing on the 24th of May; and that nothing but wholesale evacuation could save their lives. The Mobile people fed them for weeks; but we prevented the Mobile boats from landing supplies, and thereby accomplished the most successful stroke of the campaign in Florida. They have one resort; Pensacola has a few grocery stores left, and its broken merchants have some means of procuring a little food from some quarter, which HARVEY BROWN will know all about before long. Stop the steamboat that takes down these necessaries, and you cripple BRAGG. If it be politic to seize the little vessel, the man is now at Pickens to do it. You can now safely announce that Pickens is in as good position to resist attack as the number of men available for the work could make it. A very pleasant examination of the "sea shell basin," before I left, convinced me of this. The basin is deep and wide, an inclined plane leading down to it. All good shots from McRae and Barrancos must fall in there, or can be made to do so. The harmless nature of their explosion a practical man can imagine. From the enemies' stronghold no guns can ruin our fort. Firing ball and shell into it would be like

"Dropping buckets into empty wells,
And growing old, in drawing nothing up."

But there is a weak spot in our position. It could be made the strongest, but it is the weakest. Rosas Island is some miles long. The best Columbiad in possession of Col. BROWN could not command parts of it. The Secessionists might land on this island. They might storm the fort from land. They might capture it. My mentioning these apparently impossible—certainly improbable—contingencies, must not be considered an evidence of fear. But, from the Commandant of Fort Pickens to the commonest sailor on the *Powhatan*, no man in the United States service in these parts will believe our situation in Pensacola Harbor impregnable until 5,000 army troops are landed on Rosas Island. The correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES has done his share in keeping this matter before the public.

Here is the programme of the Southern leaders in Florida, as communicated to a gentleman in Mobile, by a man who was once saluted and honored as a naval officer in the United States. There is a wonderful amount of suggestiveness about it:

"Pensacola, and all the forts that were built for its protection are ours, save one. Pickens is garrisoned by Federal troops. Attack from them is impossible, (how long would it be so if we had 5,000 men on Rosas?) The harbor is blocked. The idea that the non-sinking of the dry dock prevented it, is nonsense. It was blocked before. The fleet is costing the Lincoln Government $18,000 a day. We cost only our support; and are holding a splendid naval station and a State. It is our policy to do as the current events of every day dictate. Not one has happened yet that can make me believe that an attack on Pickens, however successful, could be more advantageous to the South than the wearing out principle; If there be value enough in one port to justify the expenditures that the North incurs in Florida, my schooling was all in vain. War or peace, Pensacola must be garrisoned, for some time at all events. If the South win, Pickens must fall with little loss of life. If the North overrun all other States, then it will be well that we were not rash in Florida."

With all its logic, there is a tone of despondency in this extract, that tells of fainting spirits in the Winter. And who, that knows the sturdy I, can doubt that he would hide such a symptom to the last?

I saw the *Sabine's* homeward-bound orders. May I soon see the *Powhatan's*, for our boilers are not so very strong, as my last letter indicated. The correction is an engineer's. The *Sabine* is to sail straightway to Boston, if her bad rudder will point that way. I suspect her commander is glad to get home, because falsehoods have been printed about him. Capt. ADAMS is no traitor. He said once, I hear, that all abolitionists and South Carolinians should be hung. The New-York *Tribune* has a warm friend here who made the most of this. But there are a great many good Union men in the Navy who believe as Capt. ADAMS does. The reception of RENSHAW on the ship was purposely and dishonorably misrepresented, as I learn from inquiry.

The *Powhatan* is pointing towards the capital of South Carolina, and the captain of our cruising friend is going away. If this reaches you, as the latest from us, it will tell of health. TODD.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The details of General Order No. 15, of the War Department, promulgated on the 4th of May last, have been published. In the list of officers appointed to positions of the new regiments, there are about five sixths outside appointments. The following men have been promoted from the ranks to commissions: J. W. Spangler, Peter McGrath, Hugh McQuade, Cameron McClellan, (Second Cavalry,) William H. Brown, Frank Minnier, Edward Ball, Edward Depew, Frank Clark, Fred. McCourcey, Patrick Collins, Joseph H. Vanderstice, Wm. Oocelestou, Wilbur F. Melbourne, Wm. H. Ingerton, Thomas J. Dromin, Dick Burnes, Henry T. Inman, James Simmons, James Powell, Colin Ferguson, (of the Fort Sumter Garrison,) W. H. Leamy. Frank Brownell, the avenger of Col. Ellsworth, has also got a Second Lieutenant's commission. So, out of 1,500 officers made, only 21 are raised from the regular ranks.

Col. HARVEY BROWN, now commanding at Fort Pickens, will be immediately relieved to superintend the organization of the Fifth Artillery, to the command of which he has been appointed by General Order No. 33. One of the First Lieutenants, whose detachment from the Virginia army we noticed a few days since, will probably relieve him. His headquarters will be at the State Capital of Pennsylvania.

Preparations are being made for the establishment of an additional Army recruiting rendezvous in this City, and one at Fort Hamilton, for the special enlistment of men for the Twelfth Infantry, United States Army. Fort Hamilton will soon be transformed from a quiet, isolated village, into a populous and thriving town. There are now over 500 encamped outside the ramparts, and it is said that a large barracks, with drill grounds, stables, and officers' quarters attached, will be erected early in the Fall. Col. FRANKLIN, late of the United States Topographical Engineers, now commanding officer of the Twelfth, is expected to arrive at the fort in a few days.

There are still 340 Southern officers in the Navy. Only 321 have resigned. There were originally 1,563 gentlemen of Southern birth in the service. One-third of the resigned officers were Midshipmen. The *Wabash*, *Minnesota* and *Colorado*, of the blockade fleet, have several Southern officers. The *Mississippi*, steamer, is the only vessel in the Navy that has none attached to her.

The prize-crew of the slave-bark *Nightingale*, members of the *Saratoga's* crew, numbering 40 men and 5 marines, were yesterday transferred to the receiving-ship *North Carolina*, the United States Marshal and the Courts having relieved the naval authorities in charge of the vessel. The next store-ship going to Africa will take either these men or an equal number to the corvette. The slaver is still off the Battery.

A draft of United States sailors was sent away from the Brooklyn Navy-yard last evening, to complete the crew of the frigate *St. Lawrence*, reported for sea on Monday. The officers of the steam-frigate *Roanoke* have been instructed to report themselves on board that vessel at 12 o'clock to-day, when she will be put formally in commission. The command of this splendid ship has been given to Capt. WM. C. NICHOLSON, of Maryland. We have already printed the names of the other officers.

No orders have as yet been received about the disposition of the steam gun-boat *Iroquois*, late of the Mediterranean Squadron, and the storeship *Supply*, of the Blockade Fleet, now both in commission at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. The steamers off Pickens and Florida are out of coal, and paying ten prices for provisions, while the *Supply* is lying quietly at anchor in New-York Harbor. This is not as it should be.

The wholesale puffing of new guns, and other warlike inventions, is understood by the Government. Defence Committees would do well to get posted on it, too.

SOUTHERN NEWS VIA LOUISVILLE

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, June 18.

A regiment has been ordered from here to Columbus, Ky., to protect the Union men there from the depredations of the Secessionists. The Unionists had applied to Gen. PRENTISS, at Cairo, for protection.

The *Bulletin* quotes from the Memphis *Avalanche* as follows:

"We proclaim a war of invasion against the Northwest, to the knife. Kentucky will extend to us the passage through her territory for our armies. We will not say anything at present about the secret information we possess of formidable combinations of good and true men in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, to overthrow the Lincoln dynasty, who are only awaiting our arrival to rise up and crush their oppressors."

The *Bulletin* also says Judge PETERS, of Frankfort, bad received a letter from his wife, saying that at a political meeting in Carter County, last week, JOHN C. RADCLIFFE, 2d, a representative from that County, was shot, and before dying, killed Mr. LEE and two others.

The New-Orleans *Crescent* says two officers of the *Brooklyn* have been ashore, visiting New-Orleans.

The Frankfort *Yeoman* says Gov. HARRIS, of Tennessee, has pledged his faith in writing to Gov. MAGOFFIN, of Kentucky, that no troops shall cross Kentucky for any purpose, unless by invitation or permission of the Kentucky authorities.

The *Evening Telegraph* advises the St. Louis people to rise and slay those of the Home Guard, who recently fired upon the people of that city.

It also says that the secession majority in Tennessee is 57,849, including the East Tennessee majority against secession of 13,177.

The same paper says that Philadelphia refuses to sell quinine to Louisville merchants.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, June 19.

Several volunteers from Louisville, in the Confederate Army, have returned here, and represent the health of the men at Richmond and Norfolk as good.

The *Democrat* says that a disunion speaker was interrupted here on Monday, by ladies in the audience singing the "Star Spangled Banner."

The *Courier* has learned that thirteen Federal troops, captured at Great Bethel, have arrived at Richmond.

The Memphis *Bulletin*, of the 18th inst., says that at Nashville, on election day, a large number of the tickets were indorsed with "No more Yankee school teachers."

The vote in Tennessee as far as heard from, is as follows: For separation, 99,296; no separation, 44,206.

The Memphis *Bulletin* says:

"It is time to put aside all such delicacy as that which springs from the idea of neutrality. We trust Columbus will be seized, fortified in a formidable manner, and all communication with Cairo stopped. Then we need never apprehend the contest in this valley extending to Memphis."

The New-Orleans *Picayune* says that while the *Niagara* was in port at Havana, she compelled two vessels to haul down the Confederate flag. It adds:

"Let her commander be remembered. Let his hated ship be driven from our waters, or sunk beneath them. We are fixing up something which we trust will do one thing or the other."

The same paper says:

"The steamship *Sumter* will be ready in a few days, but as she cannot get out of the passes, and as the Lincoln Government is purchasing steamboats with the object of transporting soldiers South, would it not be as well for the *Sumter* and *McRae* to repair to Memphis?"

A special dispatch from Richmond, dated the 15th inst., to the *Picayune*, says:

"The veil of secresy was yesterday removed from the proceedings of the Virginia State Convention. The vote on the 17th of April for the secession ordinance was 88, and against it 55. On the 14th inst. the ordinance was signed by 91 delegates only."

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, June 19—P. M.

The Memphis *Appeal* of the 18th says that 150 head of Texas cattle were received there, also large lots of powder and lead.

The Lawrenceburgh, (Tenn.,) *Flag* of the 15th, says: "During the progress of an Union meeting near Knoxville, a train bearing Confederate troops was fired into by the Union men."

All the railroad bridges in the vicinity are now guarded by the Disunionists.

The Jonesboro' *Express*, of the 15th, publishes Judge NELSON's call for the meeting of the East Tennessee Convention, and expresses the hope that the Convention would submit to the decision of the State.

The Nashville *Union*, of the 16th, says the evacuation of Harper's Ferry was done to meet Gen. MCCLELLAND half way to save him the trouble and toil of marching over a rough road, and extend to him an old-fashioned Virginian hospitality.

The same paper has been furnished with a letter from a late United States officer to print in Nashville, wherein the writer asserts that the French Government is favorably to the South, and willing to advance $100,0000,000 on cotton.

The Charleston *Mercury* of the 12th says, "In a private letter received here from New-York, the United States cannot account for the reaction which has taken place among the moneyed men of that city, and that but one battle will be fought before President LINCOLN will ask JEFF. DAVIS for terms of separation.

The Memphis *Appeal* of the 28th has a letter from Union City, which says that the citizens there make the soldiers pay double price for all they buy. The writer detests people who impose upon poor soldiers, who left home with but little money, for the defence of the country's rights, and adds that 10,000 volunteers are here, and more coming.

WM. E. WOODRUFF, Colonel, and HENRY WENDELL, Adjutant, of the First Kentucky Regiment, left for Camp Clay to-day. The Newcomb Grays, a company of the State Guards, refused, with the exception of nine, to take the oath of allegiance to the United States. Those refusing were mostly Union men, who took that method of severing themselves from the State Guard. The disunion members and others take the oath, saying it is not an oath to support the Administration.

REPORTS FROM THE NORTHWEST.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, June 19.

The Sturges Rifles left this evening for Cincinnati. SCHAUMBACK's Cavalry (here) and Capt. BARKER's Dragoons (at Cairo) are under orders to proceed to Grafton, Va.

The *Tribune* has intelligence that Col. CURTIS' Second Iowa Regiment, hearing that the Secessionists at Savannah, Mo., thirty miles north of St. Joseph, had driven out or impressed all the Union men within the town, went there Monday with four hundred troops, and after a slight scrimmage, in which two rebels were killed, put things to rights, disarming the Secessionists, and giving their muskets to the Union men.

The TIMES' Cairo correspondent says GRUNDY BRYANT, a citizen of that place, returned from the South on Monday. He says the bank of the river seemed lined with cannon at Memphis. In a few days, a heavy battery of twenty guns will be mounted, commanding for several miles the approach to the city by river. There are not many troops in the city of Memphis, the main body being four miles back. The heaviest battery in the South is at Randolph, Tenn. It will be utterly impossible for any force, however large, to pass within its range. The number of men commanding it is variously estimated at from 1,500 to 6,000.

At Union City there is trouble among the men, the Tennessee troops wishing to rally at Memphis, while the Mississippi troops express a desire to march up on Columbus, fortify the town, and provoke Gen. PRENTISS into hostilities. The guns at Union City are of small calibre, except six 32-pounders, a few howitzers, and two 62-pounders, while the approaches to Columbus are of such a nature as to render a battery of such character as they would make, by no means formidable.

The works on the fortifications at Cairo are progressing slowly. Everything done, so far, has a permanent look, as if it was the purpose of the Government to render the place a military post hereafter.

A SECESSIONIST AND INCENDIARY HUNG.

LANE, Ogle Co., Ill., Wednesday, June 19.

J. D. BURKE, a rabid Secessionist, was hung today by the citizens from a third-story window of the Court-house building. He was charged with causing the destructive fires here on the 7th of this month and in December last. His guilt was fully established, and it was also proved that he had planned the burning of the business part of the town.

THE LONDON TIMES CORRESPONDENT.

CAIRO, Wednesday, June 11.

W. H. RUSSELL, correspondent of the London *Times*, arrived here from the South to-day. He says nothing in regard to Southern affairs. He complains that his correspondence has been tampered with by the Secessionists, his letters detained, altered, and some not sent from Southern Post offices at all.

J. G. NEWCOMB, of New-Orleans, was to-day arrested, charged with being a Secessionist. He took the oath of allegiance, and was discharged.

There is no news from the South to-day. All is quiet here.

FROM FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE.

ALEXANDRIA, Wednesday, June 19.

The reports relative to the occupation of Fairfax Court-house by the Federal troops is probably premature. A gentleman who left a town six miles this side of there this morning reports all quiet, and the Confederate troops still in possession.

The secession account of the Vienna affair says there were only thirty-four men in charge of the guns, besides two companies of South Carolina troops lying in ambuscade a quarter of a mile distant.

ANOTHER SPEECH BY SENATOR JOHNSON.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Wednesday, June 19.

Senator ANDREW JOHNSON arrived here yesterday, *en route* to Washington. He made a three hours' speech last night to a very large audience, and declared in favor of a positive and unconditional Union and the maintenance of the General Government. East Tennessee, he said, would never leave the Union, if armed to prevent subjugation. His remarks were well received and warmly applauded.

THE NEW-JERSEY TROOPS.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, June 19.

The three years' volunteers from this State are encamped at Camp Olden, three miles from this city. They are being drilled eight hours each day. They are supplied with an abundance of good wholesome food, and seem perfectly satisfied with their quarters, and are anxious to be sent to the seat of war.

Their clothing will all have been distributed to them by Saturday evening next, except the uniform coat, which the authorities desire to send them when the cold weather may demand its use.

The brigade have been supplied with the Sibley tent, and partly with the Wall tent.

The United States Government has not signified the desire that the brigade shall be supplied here with wagons, &c., and they will not be furnished by the State authorities unless they are requested to do so. It is the determination of Gov. OLDEN that these troops shall not move to the field of action until they are fully equipped.

MOVEMENTS OF RHODE ISLAND TROOPS.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, June 19.

The Second Rhode Island Regiment, accompanied by Gov. SPRAGUE, left this evening for Jersey City in the steamers *Kill Von Kull* and the *State of Maine*.

The regiment was accompanied by a portion of the Governor's staff, Mayor KNIGHT, JOHN R. BARTLETT, Secretary of State, and Bishop CLARK.

THE FRIGATE SANTEE.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Wednesday, June 19.

Last night a fire was discovered in the hold of the United States frigate *Santee*. It was extinguished with little damage.

THE PREBLE TO BE COMMISSIONED.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 19.

The sloop-of-war *Preble*, Commander FRENCH, will be commissioned to-morrow. She has a crew of 180 men.

MOVEMENTS OF TRANSPORTS.

The steamer *Delaware*, JOHNSON, which arrived yesterday from Philadelphia, brought on freight a large number of commissariat wagons.

The steam-transport *State of Georgia*, lying at the foot of Chambers-street, will sail to-day for Fort Pickens. She has a cargo of provisions, cannon and ammunition, and will probably take the balance of Col. WILSON's Sixth Zouave Regiment.

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM GEN. McDOWELL.

The following important order has been issued:

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT N. E. VIRGINIA,
ARLINGTON, June 14, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5.—Unless under the special orders in each case of a commander of brigade, or superior authority, it is forbidden to any officer or soldier within this Department to arrest, or attempt to arrest, any citizen or citizens, under the plea of their being Secessionists, or for any cause whatever, save that of being at the time in arms against the United States. Nor will any officer or soldier, without the like authority, forcibly enter, search, or attempt to search, any house, or the premises of any peaceable resident, or other person, not in arms against the United States. The military police force will arrest any one found trespassing, even on the premises of any citizen within the Department.

By command of Brig. Gen. McDOWELL.
JAMES B. FRY, Assistant Adjutant-General.

MR. MALLORY ON THE CRISIS.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, June 19.

MR. MALLORY, the Union candidate for Congress from this District, addressed a meeting here to-night, deprecating the course of the Secessionists, favoring Kentucky's remaining in the Union as long as consistent with her honor, opposing coercion, but denying that defending Washington and suppressing rebellion were coercion.

THE ELECTION IN KENTUCKY.

To-day the election for members of Congress from Kentucky takes place. The following are the candidates in nomination:

Dist.	Union.	Secession.
1	Lawrence S. Trimble	*Henry C. Burnett.
2	James S. Jackson	John P. Bunch.
3	Henry Grider	Joseph H. Lewis.
4	Aaron Harding	Albert G. Talbott.
5	Chas. A. Wyckliffe	
6	George W. Dunlap	
7	*Robert Mallory	
8	*John J. Crittenden	H. W. Bruce.
9	Wm. H. Wadsworth	*William E. Simms
10	John W. Menzies	John S. Williams.

*Members of the last House.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 29 | Sun sets..... 7 34 | Moon sets... 2 10

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 5 19 | Gov. Island.. 6 08 | Hell Gate... 7 30

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, June 19.

Cleared.

Ships Seth Sprague, Gillespie, Antwerp, W. F. Schmidt; A. F. Schmidt, Mulliken, Havre, C. C. Duncan & Co.

Brigs P. S. Dolz, Pickett, Rio Janeiro, Peck & Church; Jno. Balch Boyle, Philadelphia, W. J. Munro; Meator, Blamfield, Exeter, Funch. Meincke & Wendt; Irene, Ray, Boston, Brett; Son & Co.; L. Gardner, (Br.) Ward, St. Thomas, ——.

Schooners Enterprise, St John, D. R. De Wolf; J. M. Holmes, Brewster, St. Kitts, Cartwright & Harrison; San Jacinto, Clayton, Egg Harbor ——; Carlos Alberto, Delgado, Exeter, J. E. Amsinck & Co.; Chief, Cropper, Matanzas, ——; Tariff, Provost, Stamford, master; Horace, Bunker, Laguayara, M. Dechevera; Bay State, Hallett, Boston, Dayton & Co.; M. Fleming, Shaw, Wilmington, J. W. McKee.

Sloop F. Brown, Carr, Providence, master.

Arrived.

Steamer Delaware, Johnson, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse to F. Perkins.

Steamer P. T. Heartt, Siddell, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship Monarch of the Sea, Gardner, Liverpool May 16, with mdse. and 554 passengers, (Mormons,) to Lawrence, Giles & Co. June 4, Francis Brewster, colored cook, died. May 27, Jane Montgomery, aged 59 years, and infants. died. June 6. lat. 43 20, lon. 50 53, saw an immense iceberg, at least 150 feet high.

Ship Germania, Townsend. Havre 37 ds., with mdse and 266 passengers to Wm. Whitlock, Jr.

Ship Alboni. Slenke, Bremen 30 ds., with mdse. and 263 passengers to Ruger Bros. First part of the passage experienced light winds and fine weather. June 5, lat. 44 42, lon. 49 56. fell in with several large icebergs; been surrounded by ice for 3 ds.; latter part of the passage had westerly winds and bad weather; in lat. 40, lon. 67 47, was struck by a fearful squall, accompanied by thunder and lightning, was struck by lightning. a supposed the ship was on fire as the passengers rushed up from below; the smell of sulphur being so strong as to render it impossible to stay below; on further inspection, found the ship was not on fire. Has had two deaths and one birth on the passage. June 6, lat. 43 36, lon. 51 23, exchanged signals with a large Am. ship, strg E., showing a white flag with a black horse in the centre. June 19, took pilot from boat Geo. Steers, No. 6. June 6, was boarded by fishing schr. Samuel Ober, from Beverly, all well.

Bark Torquato Tasso. (Meckl.,) Bradhering, Genoa 30 ds., with marble, rags, &c , to E. Gellibrand.

Bark George S. Johann, (Brem.,) Buhakuhl, Bremen 40 ds., in ballast, and 163 passengers to Ruger Bros. Between lat. 44 and 45, saw 10 large icebergs.

Brig Pensilvania, (Ital.,) Sorendina, Newcastle 62 ds., with coal to order.

Brig Commonwealth, (Br.,) Davidson, Matanzas 13 ds., with sugar to Whitman Bros. & Co.

Brig Sarah Peters, (of Ellsworth,) Higgins, Zaza 21 ds., with sugar, melado, &c., to C. & E. J. Peters

Brig Gen. Boyd, Gilpatrick, Biddeford, Me., 6ds., with wood.

Brig Goethe, (Meckl.,) Ahrens, Newcastle 57 ds., with coal to Funch. Meincke & Wendt.

Schr. Levi Rowe, (of New-Haven,) Thomas, Eleuthera 10 ds., with fruit to John R. Bacon. 15th inst., lat. 36 47, lon. 75 14, spoke brig Corris Ann, from Santa Cruz for Falmouth. Eng.: she reported having been in co. with bark Aaron L. Reed, of Boston, from Galveston for Live pool; had a full cargo of cotton, for which she received 1½d. per pound freight.

Schr. Veteran, (Br., of St. John, N. B.) Waxwell, Arroyo, P. R., 15 ds., with sugar, &c., to master.

Schr. A. Stewart, Abrams, Baracoa June 5, with fruit to Thomas Gilmartin.

Schr. Anita Damon, Bray, Machias 6 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Rising Sun, Smith, Jonesport 6 ds., with spars to George Brown.

Schr. Atlantic, Wass, Addison 6 ds., with spars to George Brown.

Schr. Margaret, (Br.,) Odell, Lingan, C. B., 16 ds., with coal to E. Cunard.

Schr. J. G. Whipple, Ward, Deal's Island, Md., 1 ds., with wood.

Schr. Eckford Webb, (3 masted,) Freeman, Liverpool April 26 with coal to Dunham & Dimon.

Schr. Orrin Cowl, Smith, Damariscotta, with pine wood.

Schr. Howard, Baker, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis

Schr. Ann S. Salter, Fish, Wareham 3 ds., with nails to Parker Mills Co.

Schr. Mankin, Beers, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. C. Dayton & Co.

Schr. Wm. Carroll, Chipman, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber to Brett, Son & Co.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND OPERATIC CONCERT, in aid of the Regimental Fund of UNITED STATES GUARDS, on SATURDAY EVENING, June 22.

The following celebrated artists have kindly volunteered their services:

Miss HINCKLEY,
Madame STRAKOSCH,
Miss FRAZER,
Miss COMSTOCK,
Madame MOZART,
Madame DE LUSAN,
Mrs. ROBERTSON,

Who will deliver an Opening Address for the occasion.

Signori SUSINI,
Signori BABILLI,
Mr. MILLS, Pianist,

And the GRAND ORCHESTRA of the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, under the direction of Mr. THEO. THOMAS, as also several other celebrities.

Chickering's Grand Piano will be used on this occasion.

Tickets, 50 cents each to all parts of the house. Sold at all Music Stores, and principal Hotels, and at the Box Office of the Academy of Music.

Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, 26th, and THURSDAY, 27th June, at 11 o'clock each day, at the residence of Gen. James Watson Webb, at Tarrytown, N. Y., previous to his departure for Brazil.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART, HORSES, OXEN, COWS, COLTS, CARRIAGES, WAGONS AND FARMING IMPLEMENTS, &c., without any reserve whatever, comprising all the elegant furniture in said residence, full particulars of which will be given in a few days.

Also, fine horses, three ponies, two colts, two oxen, three cows, seven carriages and wagons, pony wagon, farm carts and sled, farming implements, &c. &c. The sale will commence with the furniture on the first day, the horses, carriages, stock, &c., on the second day.

The residence is about two miles from the railroad dépôt at Tarrytown, where plenty of conveyances will be found. There will be a boat provided, by which anything purchased can be brought to the City if desired.

The cars leave Chambers-st. at 6, 9:50, 11 A. M., 12:15, 4, and 4:20 o'clock P. M. Return at 3:32, 6:35, 6:45 and 9:01 o'clock P. M., besides other conveyances during the day at almost every hour.

The furniture and stock can be examined at any time previous to the sale with tickets of admission, to be obtained at our store, No. 23 Nassau-st.

JUNE, 1861.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S & BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, June 20, 1 P. M.	Thursday, June 20, 4½ P. M.
Friday, June 21, 3½ P. M.	Friday, June 21, 2½ P. M.
Saturday June 22, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, June 22, 7 A. M.
Sunday, June 23 8 A. M.	Sunday, June 23, 3½ P. M.
Monday, June 24, 3:50 P. M.	Monday, June 24, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, June 26, 7 A. M.	Tuesday, June 25, 7 A. M.
Thursday, June 27, 7 A. M.	Wed'day, June 26, 10½ A. M.
Friday, June 28, 7½ A. M.	Thursday, June 27, 11 A. M.
Saturday, June 29, 12½ P. M.	Friday, June 28, 11½ A. M.
Sunday, June 30, 8 A. M.	Sunday, June 30, 3 P. M.
	Monday, July 1, 12½ P. M.

Fare 35 cents. To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury by H. Johnson's stages and steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT. Tickets on the boat or stage.

A MUSICAL CONCERT AND STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL of the Mission W. M. Church of the Pilgrims, will be held at Continental Hall, cor. 34th-st. and 8th-av., on THURSDAY EVENING, June 20, at 8 o'clock. Concert under the direction of Miss Connell, of the Blind Asylum, assisted by fourteen skillful performers. Two original poems will be spoken by the gifted authoresses, Miss C. Bullock and Miss F. Crossman. Strawberries, ice cream, cake, boquets, &c., as fine as the season affords.

Cards of admission 10 cents each, to be had at the door.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—THE ADVERTISER, a young, intelligent American of respectability, wishes to obtain a situation in the capacity of housekeeper, saleswoman, or general family seamstress; understands the care and instruction of children; would leave the City; salary no object, where a good home could be obtained. Address, for one week, Miss EGBERT, Station A, Spring-st., stating where to be seen.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man who is strictly temperate, and has lived with one of the most respectable families in this City; has the best reference from his last employer; discharged on account of his employer selling his establishment. Address T. T., Box No. 206 *Times* Office, which will be attended to for two days.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, June 20, at 10½ o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau st., a second-hand carriage, in good order, made by a well known City maker. To be sold without reserve, as the owner has no further use for it.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, BY a respectable middle-aged woman, a member of the Episcopal Church, a situation to mind children and make herself useful in the family; no objections to the country. Call at No. 129 East 26th-st., up stairs, back room.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl desires a situation as waitress, or would do chamberwork and waiting; has no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 132 corner of 24th-st. and 7th-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT, FOR LESS than rent, on 34th-st., near 5th-av., for four or six months, or balance of year; if agreeable, the advertiser might board with those taking the house. Address B, Union-square P. O.